The Front Line Wins When the Home Front Endures

Nippon Times

Home, Office, Workshop— Battlefields All, for Victory

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KUNGAN TAKEN BY OUR FORCES IN HUNAN AREA

Enemy 10th Group Army's Base Reduced on Saturday Despite Stiff Resistance

NANKING TROOPS ACTIVE

Offer Close Collaboration With Imperial Units in 'Summer Offensive'

Kungan, a stronghold of the enemy 10th Group Army located 50 kilometers northwest of Shihshou, was reduced at dawn Saturday by crack units of the Imperial Forces that closed on the enemy fort from the north, south and east, despite the enemy's desperate resistance, according to a Domei report from the Hunan Front on Saturday.

The fate of the enemy bases in the Sixth and Ninth War Zones has been literally sealed by the smashing operations of the Japanese Forces that started on May 5 the Summer Offensive Campaign around the Lake Tungting area with new vigor, aided by the armed forces of the National Government of China.

The Summer Campaign was initiated by effective operations of the Japanese land and air forces that worked in close collaboration to deal smashing blows to the enemy units.

The marine routes, peculiar to the Lake Tungking area, were cleverly and effectively utilized by the Imperial land forces that put into force the operation of the crack Japanese motor-boat squadrons.

From the air, the Wild Eagles of the Imperial Army are dealing telling blows to the enemy headquarters and military facilities in these areas.

Burning with the firm determination to "live or die together" for the establishment of a New Order in East Asia, the armed forces of the National Government of China are gloriously displaying the earnestness of their determination by working in close collaboration with the Japanese Forces in the Summer Offensive Campaign against the remnant Chungking elements, according to a Domei report from the Hunan Front on Saturday.

The Powerful X X Division of the National Government army has succeeded in taking an enemy commissary line and is now busily engaged in mopping-up operations.

Chin Yi-wu and Su Hsi-tung, former Chungking adherents who have pledged allegiance to the National Government since their defeat in the Japanese campaign in the delta districts in Hupeh area last February, are fighting at the front lines with the National Government army, participating in the operations started against the Chungking Fourth Army on Monday in the sector east of Lake Pailu.

With the subsidence of the operations against the enemy Fourth Army, they are now engaged in routing enemy forces from the vicinities of Shaoshakow and Laohsinkow.

Enemy Stronghold Captured

Domei

CENTRAL CHINA FRONT, May 14.—A division of National Government troops, commanded by Lieutenant-General Tsou Pingfan is now actively participating with the Japanese Forces in the campaign against the 55th Division of the Chungking army infesting southern Hupeh Province.

Speaking to an assembly of his men before the commencement of operations, Lieutenant-General Tsou explained the significance of the present campaign and exhorted them to live up to the honor of the Army the National Government of China. A grim determination to crush the enemy was seen on the face of each soldier in the moonlight.

Beginning operations on a certain night, the column of men and war horses proceeded toward the enemy's stronghold over plains and rugged mountains. Upon coming in contact at a certain point with a Japanese unit advancing southward, the National Army troops exchanged friendly greetings with the Japanese soldiers.

At daybreak of May 13, an offensive was begun against the enemy's 55th Division. United as a single unit, the Sino-Japanese forces dashed forward against the enemy entrenched in natural strategic positions.

Despite casualties among them owing to heavy enemy fire from advantageous positions, the Sino-Japanese troops finally broke through the enemy's line after repeated thrusts, and raised the flags of Japan and China over the captured enemy position amidst the numerous enemy abandoned dead.

Wedding of Princess Teru Is Sanctioned by Emperor

Sovereign's Pleasure Is That Celebrations Should Be Made as Simple as Possible; Imperial Bridegroom Is Prince Higashikuni

His Majesty the Emperor has granted Imperial sanction to the proposed marriage of Her Imperial Highness Princess Shigeko Teru to His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Household Department Saturday.

The communique said:

"Imperial sanction was granted on May 15 to the proposed marriage of Her Imperial Highness Princess Shigeko Teru to His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni."

In regard to the auspicious announcement, Minister of Imperial Household Tsuneo Matsudaira issued a statement as follows:

"An informal betrothal had taken place some time ago between Their Imperial Highnesses and today, chosen for its auspicious associations, His Imperial Majesty granted sanction to the proposed marriage. It is truly a felicitous event and we humbly conjecture that Their Imperial Majesties' joy must be most profound.

Wedding in Fall

"The Imperial wedding is to take place in the fall this year. His Imperial Majesty's pleasure is that the celebrations should be made as simple as possible in view of the emergency times and those of us who are charged with the preparations are now at work in accordance with this august injunction. Consequently, no celebration offerings from the general public will be accepted on this occasion.

"In conveying this happy information to the people, I venture to offer the Imperial Household with the rest of the nation my whole-hearted congratulations and wait for the joyous event with all eagerness."

It is understood that the exact date has not yet been set for the wedding but that it will be on some auspicious day in the fall this year, to be solemnly observed in the Palace. Preparations are now in progress among the ladies-in-waiting, Imperial House Department officials and attendants of His Imperial Highness Prince Higashikuni. Their Imperial Majesties' wishes are that the utmost simplicity should be observed, using whatever articles there are already in the Palace for the occasion and not procuring new furniture. The wedding banquet at the Palace also is to be on a quite moderate scale, the Imperial guests being confined to the circle of those quarters which are specially connected with the occasion.

Her Majesty the Empress has been most carefully attending to the matter of the trousseau of the prospective Imperial bride and is expected personally to direct the preparations in this regard, it has been learnt from quarters close to the Court.

His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni is the first son of His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni and was born on May 6, 1916. Her Imperial Highness Princess Toshiko Higashikuni, ninth daughter of the late Emperor Meiji, is the mother of His Imperial Highness Prince Morihiro Higashikuni.

Fought at Nomonhan

It was in the spring of 1939 that His Imperial Highness in the service of an X X field heavy artillery regiment fought gallantly at the Battle of Nomonhan. His Imperial Highness also participated in the operations in the Philippine area in July, 1942, and established brilliant exploits in the reduction of Corregidor. Returning home, His Imperial Highness entered the Military Staff College and is still studying in the institution.

Her Imperial Highness Princess Shigeko Teru is the first daughter of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress and was born on December 6, 1925, at the Akasaka Imperial Detached Palace. Her Imperial Highness studied at the Peeresses' School for 11 years, during which period Torasaburo Matsuura, Junji Nagaya and Tesshin Shibata, all Presidents of the School, made their efforts for the education of Her Imperial Highness. The Princess' scholarly attainment has been very excellent all through.

OPIUM SEEN AS BONE OF CHIANG-RED TIFF

Communists Spreading Sale of This Drug to Raise War Funds and Down Morale

Domei

CANTON, May 15.—The Chungking authorities are frantic in their helplessness to check the cultivation and sale of opium at Yenan, headquarters of the Chinese Communist Party. The Communist plan has a dual objective of weakening the morale and influence of the people residing in areas under the Chungking regime by introducing opium and of raising war funds, the paucity of which is being keenly felt, according to a Chungking dispatch emanating from a reliable source.

It is understood that the Communist Party authorities are making great efforts to positively encourage the cultivation and sale of opium having established an organization for that purpose. At Sienwan, Shensi Province, a large-scale cultivation of opium is well under way while at Liuling, also in Shensi Province, energetic efforts are being made to encourage the sale of the narcotic.

Realizing that the people in the area under the control of Chungking in Shensi are becoming seriously affected by this opium campaign, the Shensi Provincial Government is said to be exerting all-out efforts to check its inflow.

The development of this situation is being keenly observed as it tends to increase the already existing friction between Chungking and Chinese Communist authorities.

Milne Bay Hit Again

Milne Bay, in New Guinea, was again subjected to severe bombing by the Imperial Air Forces, it was announced by the anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific on Friday, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei which reported a telegram from Melbourne.

EDUCATIONAL SET-UP CREATED IN CELEBES

Special Public, Agricultural And Technical Schools Will Be Opened

Domei

MACASSAR, May 15.—Authorities under the Japanese Naval Administration here will shortly open a special public school, agricultural school and technical school in this city as a step toward attainment of complete educational facilities in Celebes.

At the special public school, which will be opened on May 22, children of the local intelligentsia will receive training and education which will enable them to assume the role of leaders of the native inhabitants.

The technical and agricultural schools, each offering a two-year course, will turn out agricultural and technical experts fit for the economic construction of Celebes. Arrangements are being made to open these two schools in the early part of June.

In view of the fact that there is a cry for the opening of a special middle school to continue the education of graduates of the special public school, the authorities plan to open a suitable educational institution here by October this year.

Predicts Boom

MILAN.—In its annual business report for the year 1943, the large Italian chemical works of Montecatini predicted that the world would experience an excess of production of light metal after the war.

Canadian Industry Probed

LISBON.—The growing strike movement in Canadian war industry and public transport companies has led to the appointment of an investigation committee to sound the relation of employers and workers, according to a London report.

AOKI DISCLOSES SPHERE LANDS SOLIDLY UNITED

Returns to Tokyo From One-Month Trip in the Southern Regions

IS GRANTED AUDIENCE

Issues Statement Declaring Cooperation of Peoples More Marked Than Ever

Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, who left Tokyo on April 16 on a tour of inspection of South China and the various areas in the Southern Regions, returned to Tokyo from his month-long trip at 10:40 a.m. Saturday. Later in the day he issued a statement in which he revealed that the Southern Regions were absolutely one with Japan and that his belief in absolute victory is firmer than ever.

At 1 p.m. the Minister called upon Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence and reported his return. At 3 p.m. he was granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor and reported to the Throne the results of his tour of inspection.

At 4:30 p.m. Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Aoki released the following statement:

"I left Tokyo on April 16 for a tour of inspection of the areas in the Southern Regions. I visited more than twenty localities, in Hongkong, Canton, Hainan Island, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, Malai, North Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes, South Borneo, and the Philippines, and after one month returned today and just now have reported to the Throne the results of my tour of inspection.

"What one feels first upon traveling through the Southern Regions is that those regions are truly very vast. The distance I flew reached about 20,000 kilometers, a distance equal to half the circumference of the earth. And at that I was able to visit only a score and several representative points.

"Everywhere in that vast and varied area, formerly under the control of America, Britain, and Holland, the Rising Sun banner now waves. I was moved anew by the great hardships and the brilliant fighting of the Imperial Forces which have built the foundation of absolute victory. During my trip I worshipped, as often as time allowed, at the graves of the fallen heroes and also paid as many visits as I could to the officers and men who are guarding and fighting day and night under the severe heat of the tropics.

"I inspected the organs of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs in the South, and learned the details of the situation in the various localities. I learned in South China that the will to build a new China was high the fact that President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government was born in Canton had something to do with that, and that

(Continued on Page 3)

FOE'S INHUMANITY BROUGHT TO LIGHT

Italy Announces 8 Hospital Ships Sunk

Eight Italian hospital ships have been sunk to date by the cold blooded anti-Axis forces, not to mention the other hospital ships that were reportedly assaulted by the ruthless enemy, it was disclosed by the Italian Government authorities on Friday, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

Every Italian hospital ship is clearly marked with the distinguishing mark of the red cross, but despite the obvious sign, these ships were deliberately assaulted by the anti-Axis craft that utterly disregarded the international pact that was concluded in Geneva, the Italian authorities declared.

RADIO BODY EFFECTS CHANGE IN OFFICIALS

Dr. Shimomura Recommended For Presidency—Two New Managing Directors Named

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, member of the House of Peers, has been chosen for the presidency of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, with the resignation of Shichiro Komori whose term of office, along with those of other officials, has expired.

The Broadcasting Corporation simultaneously carried out a reorganization of its officials Saturday, as a result of which Saburo Hayakawa, director of the Rapid Transit Corporation, and Makoto Yano, former Minister to Spain, were appointed to fill the posts of two managing-directorships which were newly created. Mr. Yano concurrently holds the directorship of the foreign bureau of the corporation.

The appointments of 24 other directors, including three managing-directors, and three auditors, including one full-time auditor, also were announced the same day. The three other managing-directors are Tomoichi Nishimura holding the directorship of the general affairs bureau, Kenjiro Yabe holding the directorship of the business affairs bureau, and Daitaro Arakawa holding the directorship of the technical affairs bureau.

Shichiro Komori, former president, has been connected with the Corporation for about 10 years since its founding, in the capacity of managing-director or president.

The directors of six broadcasting stations were named at the same time. They are Yoshinosuke Morishima of the Osaka Central Broadcasting Station, Konosuke Nakasato of the Nagoya Central Broadcasting Station, Toraichi Nakamura of the Hiroshima Central Broadcasting Station, Utaro Higuchi of the Kumamoto Central Broadcasting Station, Satoji Sasaki of the Sendai Central Broadcasting Station, and Sasoji Nishimoto of the Sapporo Central Broadcasting Station.

Terashima Speaks

At the general meeting of the Broadcasting Corporation held Saturday, Communications Minister Ken Terashima spoke, in substance, as follows:

"More than a year and a half have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The

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Today's Press Comments

Sunday, May 16, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

New War Development in Northern Waters

MAINICHI—A powerful American force began landing on Attu Island in the Aleutians on May 12. The Japanese Unit garrisoning the island at once gave battle and now intense fighting is reported to be in progress there. The Imperial Headquarters made a prompt announcement of the fact and the enemy also issued a similar communique. For the time being no details of the engagement are available. The enemy, however, had been known to be making preparations for some such attempt, so that the news comes as no surprise to us. Nevertheless, it would not do to take the situation lightly.

The Aleutian group is American territory linked to the American mainland. A part of it was occupied by the Imperial Forces on June 8, last year. The enemy was anxious to take it back. He just wanted to influence the people into believing that he was in a position to engage in counter-offensive operations against Japan. The landing of American troops on Attu Island was nothing more than an attempt to put this plan into practice.

The Imperial Forces have been on the island since they landed on it a year ago, performing their duties under difficult circumstances.

It is to be mentioned specially that the Japanese troops there have borne themselves admirably well against the intense cold, shortage of materials and frequent navy and air raids. Each time the enemy raid was launched, the Japanese troops repulsed the raiders. Now the enemy with its strong equipment and crack forces have sallied forth. We do not know in what expression we can offer our gratitude to the gallant Japanese troops there.

We shall wait for further news praying for a good fortune and decisive victory of our troops on the foremost line. We should not stir even a bit. At the same time, it is necessary for us to watch the enemy strength and its movement.

NAVAL AIR UNITS DOWN 38 ENEMY WARPLANES OVER RUSSELL ISLANDS

Americans on Attu Continue Battling Under Difficulty

U.S. Navy Department Makes Announcement—Says Units Have Separated Into Two Parts on Island—American Public Full of Misgivings

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, May 15.—The American forces which landed on Attu have separated into two parts and are continuing fighting with difficulty, according to a San Francisco Broadcast made at 3 p.m., Western War Time, Friday.

According to the broadcast the American Navy Department enlarged upon its announcement concerning the American Attu landing and in substance declared, "The American Forces which barely succeeded in landing on Attu were met by furious Japanese assaults and the situation is such that any enlargement of results is greatly difficult. The stage has not yet been reached in which the whole situation can be bared but the units which landed have separated into two parts and are continuing fighting with difficulty."

U.S. Public Get Jolt

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, May 15.—Because the Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced the American landing on Attu before Washington the American public was given a jolt filled with dark misgivings. The American government had been doubtful of the chances of success of the landing and had been maintaining silence, and with the receipt of the Imperial Headquarters' announcement the newspapers and others aimed pointed questions at the Navy Department.

As a result the Navy Department was forced to issue a communique but that only declared that "the whole situation is not yet clear. Fighting is going on at two places on the island." Because, perhaps, the American forces are being subjected to intense Japanese batterings and the air, land, and sea operations are not developing favorably, the Navy Department spokesman, usually so bombastically loquatious, refused to answer any questions. The Navy Department, it is said, is waiting for further reports from the fighting units.

Although the American forces, which landed on the 104-kilometer-long and 52-kilometer-wide Attu depending on their superior numbers, are favored geographically in air activity, the American public views with misgiving the probable result of these operations in the bitter climate. The Americans' anxiety and doubts are growing darker as the lack of reports of the fighting continue.

U.S. Marines Out

The American secretary of navy Frank Knox declared on Friday that the landing operations on Attu were joint army and navy operations and that no Marines were participating, according to a May 14 report from Buenos Aires to Domei, quoting a wire from Washington.

The Domei News Agency's broadcast revealing the Japanese Imperial Headquarters' Friday 4 p.m. announcement that powerful American forces had landed on Attu and that furious fighting was taking place between them and the Japanese Forces was received and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission in Washington. Immediately upon receipt of that report swarms of reporters rushed upon the American Navy Department and demanded an announcement concerning the situation.

The American Navy Department, however, refused to say anything at first, and because of this the United Press in its broadcast to Chungking made at 4:12 a.m. Eastern War Time that day, just one hour and twelve minutes after the Imperial Headquarters' announcement, merely broadcast the Imperial Headquarters' announcement just the way it was. Later, the D.N.B. broadcast from Berlin and the B.B.C. broadcast from London were received one after another in Washington, and as a result the American Navy Department confirmed the Imperial Headquarters announcement just as it was. The American communique was issued some minutes after 10 a.m. on Friday, Eastern War Time.

The American communique read: "The American Forces in the North Pacific landed on Attu Island in the Aleutian Islands on May 11 and are at present fighting the Japanese Forces on land. Further details will be announced as soon as the situation becomes clear."

The difference in date between the Japanese and American announcements is understood to be due to the fact that the American Navy Department uses Eastern War Time in its announcements.

CROAT RAILWAYS BETTER

Line to Agram From German Frontier Made Into Double Track

AGRAM.—Measures for the improvement of the railways in Croatia are being carried out. The single track from the German frontier to Agram has been converted into a double track. The passenger and freight stations at the capital have also been enlarged and several frontier stations improved.

A second track is now being laid on the line leading from Agram to the east.

A new railway to Banjaluka, which is to become the country's capital, is also being constructed.

LUFTWAFFE SCORES IN EUROPEAN SKIES

2,532 Anti-Axis Planes Downed Since February

Two-thousand five hundred and thirty-two anti-Axis warplanes were downed by the Luftwaffe in the skies over Europe and the Mediterranean Ocean since last February, it was announced by the German High Command, according to a Berlin dispatch to Domei on Friday.

The German bulletin elucidated that more than 1,800 of the enemy planes mentioned above were four-engined craft.

Ninety-five anti-Axis submarines were sunk in the Mediterranean waters alone by the Italian naval and air forces since the outbreak of the hostilities, it was disclosed by the Italian High Command on Friday night, according to a Rome dispatch to Domei.

TO CONSTRUCT AIRPORT

Spain to Spend 6 Million Pesetas For Bilbao Airdrome

MADRID.—A further sum of 6,000,000 pesetas has been appropriated by the Spanish Government to build an airport at Bilbao. At the same time the provincial council of Valencia has approved an expenditure of 800,000 pesetas for the construction of an airdrome at Manises.

Both appropriations are in conformity with the plan to establish a Spanish air chain to link up with international air routes after the war.

Facing Economic Crisis

STOCKHOLM.—An economic catastrophe in the United States is inevitable unless taxes and savings accounts are increased states, the Washington Post, according to advice received here from the American capital.

Toll Exacted in Fierce Aerial Combat on May 13

ANNOUNCED SATURDAY

Hostile Military Facilities at Merauke and on Guadalcanal Are Destroyed

Continuing their devastating attacks on the enemy in the Southwestern Pacific, Imperial Navy Air Units shot down 38 enemy fighter planes in a fierce aerial combat over the Russell Islands on May 13.

Imperial Navy Air Units also inflicted heavy damages on the enemy military establishments at Merauke, New Guinea and on Guadalcanal Island, in raids on May 11 and 13, respectively.

These results were announced by a communique issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. on Saturday, which follows:

"1. Imperial Navy Air Units attacked the enemy military establishments at Merauke, New Guinea on May 11 and those on Guadalcanal Island on May 14 and inflicted considerable damages on them.

"2. Imperial Navy Air Units in an aerial combat over Russell Islands on May 13 shot down 38 enemy fighter planes. Our losses consisted of two planes having not yet returned."

Confirmed by Washington

The United States Navy Department on May 14 announced that a large scale aerial battle took place in the skies of Russell Island, northwest of Guadalcanal Island, in the Solomons Group between Japanese and American forces, according to a Buenos Aires dispatch relaying a Washington cable to Domei on Friday.

The Southwestern anti-Axis Forces Headquarters on May 14 announced that Japanese Air Units mass-raided Oro Bay and bombed it, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei relaying a Melbourne cable. The announcement further said that a fierce air battle developed as a result.

Great Air Duel

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SAIGON, May 15.—The United States Navy Department on May 14 announced that a great air duel was unfolded between Japanese and American air forces near Russell Islands late on the afternoon of May 13 and that the American air forces sent out fighter planes of the Corsair type.

PHILIPPINES CONTROLS SUGAR SUPPLY, DEMAND

Newly Created Control Association Will Adjust Distribution And Prices

Domei

MANILA, May 14.—The Japanese Military Administration here today announced the establishment of the Sugar Supply and Demand Control Association which will supervise the demand and supply of sugar on the islands.

The new association will purchase the entire sugar output on the islands for systematic proportionate distribution and adjust the distribution price of sugar.

Sugar purchased by the association will be distributed to the daily necessities association, alcohol plants, the import and export control association and the special trade association.

It is understood that the association will carry on its business under the guidance of the military administration, as well as the Philippine Executive Commission, while maintaining close contact with the Sugar Refiners' Society.

Reich Plans to Fight T.B.

BERLIN.—A new scheme to combat tuberculosis in Germany has been inaugurated recently. Every German whose annual income is below 7,200 Reichsmarks is now entitled to free treatment for tuberculosis.

RADIO BODY EFFECTS CHANGE IN OFFICIALS

(Continued From Page 1)

interval has seen victory after victory scored by the Imperial Forces. There is nothing to parallel the brilliancy of the war results which have been achieved by our heroes. I am deeply impressed by the fact that the Empire is proceeding steadfastly with the realization of the ideal of a new world order.

"The situation which has developed has added considerably to the importance of broadcasting, which has much to do with the invigoration of the spirit of the people, with the development of administrative and cultural enterprises in the occupied regions, and with the defeating of enemy propaganda schemes. At no time has the state required so much need for broadcasting as today.

Matter for Congratulation

"It is a matter for mutual congratulation that the business of broadcasting in our country is making progress and meeting the needs of the situation. I extend my thanks to the authorities and supporters of the corporation to whom go the credit for the present satisfactory state of affairs in the corporation. The situation requires those responsible for the management of the business of broadcasting in the country to give close attention to a variety of things. The control of electric waves for the purposes of broadcasting is a thing that cannot be helped. Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a measure for such control was enforced and it has since been in effect. At the time of the enforcement of this measure, which is absolutely necessary to insure that the country will be fully prepared against attacks from the air, some inconvenience was experienced by the corporation in carrying on its activities due to the fact that there was an increase in the area where difficulty is experienced in receiving broadcasts and that there were restrictions on broadcasting for the benefit of peoples in the provinces.

"The efforts made by the authorities of the corporation toward improving the situation through the erection of small emergency broadcasting stations and the introduction of improved broadcasting apparatus were successful, and there is going to be a return to the condition which existed before the restrictions on electric waves were enforced. I note with regret that there is delay in the completion of the system for broadcasting over the telephone due, for the most part, to the delay in completing the necessary apparatus. Broadcasting by means of telephone lines is now in force in parts of Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Fukuoka, and Kokura. In Maizuru, Shimonoseki and Misaki broadcasting by means of electric lines is carried on in an experimental way. Arrangements have been completed for the enforcement of wire broadcasting in Kure, Saseho, Nobeoka, Tsuyama, and Muroran. The program is going forward of inaugurating wire broadcasting in all parts of the country.

Importance of Wire Broadcasting

"Wire broadcasting increases in importance as the war situation develops. It is important to extend the system of wire broadcasting from a number of points of view, including those of ensuring security from air attacks, increasing the number of radio subscribers, and nullifying the effects of the restrictions on electric waves for the purposes of wireless broadcasting. I hope that the cooperation will make an effort to see that there is a speedy increase in the area where wire broadcasting is in actual force.

"The urgent need of the moment is to strengthen the machinery for carrying on the war with thought and ideas. Today, broadcasts for the benefit of people abroad are made day and night in all the languages of the world. The information broadcast by the corporation to the world is so accurate that our foes, America and Britain, have come to dread it more than they dread anything else.

"Of course we are not content with what is being done by the corporation in the way of warfare with thought and ideas, and are extending efforts toward strengthening the machinery for fighting against the thought and ideas of the enemy. The corporation was quick to see the possibilities of radio as an agent in the maintenance of peace and order in the southern occupied regions, in the pacification of disgruntled elements, and in the promotion of enterprises of economic construction, and send men and materials to the regions where they were needed to restore the broadcasting stations. I am pleased to note the great contribution the corporation is making toward the enlightenment of the residents in the regions about the significance of the War of Greater East Asia. It is manifest that we are as highly successful in the war with thought and ideas as we are in the war with arms.

Question of Receivers

"There is the question of increasing the output of superior receivers and vacuum tubes. The Communications Ministry intends to approach the question on consultation with the corporation. The manufacturers of receivers were adjusted in September last year, and those who remain in the business have all of them joined the Electrical Machinery Control Society. As for the problem of distributing receivers, it is receiving the attention of the Radio Receiver Distributing Company which was formed in December last year by the managements of broadcasting enterprises and manufacturers of receivers in Japan, Manchoukuo, and China. We have many great things to expect of these organizations. I hope that the cooperation will give the organization the direction and support needed by them."

Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, new President of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, made the following statement of his wishes for publication on Saturday:

"I have accepted the presidency of the corporation in the spirit of a man who joins the colors.

"I do not know much about the organization to which it has fallen to my lot to preside over. I intend to acquaint myself with the conditions in the corporation by degrees.

"I should think that there is a great need of putting special stress on the broadcasting of information for consumption abroad.

"Air attacks on Tokyo are things for which I thing we must be prepared. The corporation, as I think, is prepared for any emergency. I feel I owe it to the State to make an effort to do my duty.

"I am afraid that there are people who jump at the conclusion that things broadcast by the corporation under my regime will be of Shimomura style, that is uninteresting. I have a mind to say to these people that I will take the ideas of the Board of Information into consideration in deciding our policy in making programs to broadcast to the nation.

"In the new directors and in the bureau directors and others in higher positions in the corporation I find men skilled in the art of broadcasting. They will be helpful to me in making a success of the business of the corporation under me."

Amau Stresses Ether

Pointing out that Japan's foreign broadcasts since the beginning of the war have always moved ahead of the enemy and that Japanese broadcasts today have gained an overwhelmingly powerful position in the world, Eiji Amau, President of the Board of Information, in his speech delivered at the 17th general meeting of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan held at the Nippon Industrial Club on Saturday, declared that the responsibilities placed on broadcasting were growing increasingly greater with the progress in the war. Photo shows Mr. Amau addressing the meeting.

WANG I-TANG VISITS 2 FORMER PREMIERS

Makes Courtesy Calls on Prince Konoye, Admiral Yonai—Sees Toyama

Wang I-tang, member of the Central Political Council of the National Government of China and former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who is now visiting Tokyo, had a busy day on Saturday, making courtesy calls on Japanese leaders.

Early in the morning, Mr. Wang visited Mitsuru Toyama, a noted patriot, who is well known among Chinese political circles, at his residence in Shibuya.

Later, the Chinese statesman called on Prince Fumimaro Konoye, former Prime Minister, at Ogikubo, and Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, also a former Prime Minister, at Nagatacho, Kojimachi-ku.

Subsequently, Mr. Wang was the guest of honor at a welcome luncheon given by General Hayao Tada, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China.

In the afternoon, the visiting statesman from North China inspected the Nakajima Aircraft Factory.

In the evening, he attended a welcome dinner given by Juichi Tsushima, President of the North China Development Company.

Great Career Awaits Mengchiang As Progressive, Industrial State

Country Growing by Leaps and Bounds; Timely Reforms Make Its Contributions to Japan's War Cause More Pronounced and Substantial

Characteristic of a newly born State, Mengchiang is full of promise and life, destined to a great career of progressive statecraft and industrial development, and with all this devoted to help attaining a sure and decisive victory in the War of Greater East Asia. She is growing by leaps and bounds, and her contribution to Japan's war cause, both spiritually and materially, is getting all the more pronounced, substantial, and efficient, writes an Asahi correspondent from Kalgan. Continuing, he says:

In the political way her government, which is called the Federated Autonomous Government of Mengchiang, effected a thorough reorganization of its administrative structure in June, 1942. The main purpose of this reform was in attaining an all-out war front—the total people's constructive war structure. Consequently it has realized much simplification of its administrative work.

2 Local Gov'ts Abolished

Further, in January of this year, she abolished her two local governments of Chanan and Tsinpeh, and in their places two new provinces of Suanhwa and Tatung were established. This has much simplified the administrative work of the central government as regards its official dealings with the provincial and district governments. And at the same time the status of Kalgan was raised to that of a special city, bringing it under the direct jurisdiction of the central government.

Thus, through these timely reforms, there have come under the control of the central government two provinces or sheng, five districts or mong, and one city, now working in perfect administrative unison and harmony.

Since its inception, the Mengchiang Government has paid most attention to the maintenance of public order and tranquillity in the country. Particularly influenced by the recent development of new administrative facilities, it undertook the expansion of its so-called peaceful zone.

Object of Work

The work was to build a semi-tranquillity zone out of the utterly undeveloped area, and to make in turn the semi-tranquillity zone into a regular, perfect orderly one. For this undertaking it has mobilized many able men and much material. The tranquillity so attained in recent years is said to be very satisfactory, as evidenced from the fact that there has been practically no banditry in the peaceful zone centering on the Peking-Paotow Railway, where the majority of the country's population is concentrated.

Only, however, along the mountainous region bordering on Hupeh and Shansi where the Communists huddle together and local bandits squirm, and in the farther hinterland centering around Ordos where Chungking's eighth army is stationed, do we witness some sporadic guerilla skirmishes taking place. But even these remnants, with the iron ring of the Imperial Army around them, have no chance for carrying out any organized activities before our vigilant subjugation campaign, but destined to meet a final collapse.

Army, Police Collaborate

And for the maintenance of this peaceful order, the Mengchiang Army and the Government Police Force are functioning in collaboration with the Japanese Army. The Mengchiang Army, enjoying this historic glory, is well trained and equipped. It stands on the first line of national defense, while the Police Force, greatly enhanced of late in both quality and quantity, is charged with the keeping of domestic order. Besides these, there are local youths' corps organized on the principle of "protecting their own country by themselves," working earnestly in cooperation with the Police Force.

With the development of the War of Greater East Asia, Mengchiang's role in the industrial field has rapidly increased. Starting with her iron and coal, her agricultural production and cattle raising are being fast developed as the most essential things in this war, being pushed on under the full impetus of both the Government and the populace. As regards her farm products, their development is placed under a five-year plan, as a result of which, it is expected not only will her domestic demands in this direction be met, but also much will be available for export, particularly to North China.

Greater Production Increase

This being the second year of the said plan, we are looking for a greater production increase to be realized this year by virtue of the provisional measure recently put into force. For this agricultural development, the establishment of an extensive irrigation system and the construction of a great dam on the Sang Kein River are going to be of epochal importance. Also, the large scale rice farming undertaken by the East Asia Development Company along the Yellow River is attracting much popular attention.

Also expected this year for an increased production, in line with the demand of the times, are the coal from the Tatung coal mine and iron from the Lungyen iron mine. Besides these there are other places in Mengchiang where such valuable minerals as asbestos, manganese, mica, and black lead abound, which are expected to be mined in increased proportions.

While the country is expected to see a marked increase in its mineral exports for this year, to go up to between two and three times that of last year, the large quantity that went to Manchoukuo from the Lungyen mine and which exceeded the expected output increase of the Tatung mine at the end of last year were truly record breakers, which well augur this year's increased production.

Iron Demands Met

Now, however, actually committed to the plan of iron manufacture in Mengchiang is the Lungyen iron mine. This is for meeting the increasing demand for finished iron. Upon the completion of the construction of the iron works in June the work will start on the spot in advance of others in the field. This signifies the very important part this mine will take in the industrial contribution to Japan.

On the other hand, the setting up also of the light industry and the chemical industry in Mengchiang is being pushed. The development of its cattle raising, favored by an abundance of sheep, is energetically and systematically carried on at the instance of various organizations such as the Mengchiang Sheep Association, Cattle Raising Experimental Station, and Cattle Breeders' Association.

In its financial and economic field, though at first the country had to experience a rather hard time due to its utterly undeveloped condition in these lines, now it is well adjusted and organized. Under the strict control, which was placed on all of its financial and economic activities in the first part of last year, the conditions have since been markedly improved.

Loan Paid Back

This is evident from the fact that it was able not only to pay back to Manchoukuo its loan of ¥10,000,000 by the end of the last fiscal year but also to buy ¥70,000,000 worth of Japanese war bonds. Moreover, a checking up on its export and import accounts will reveal the fact that the country is on the credit side of ¥20,000,000 due from Manchoukuo, ¥15,000,000 from North China, and ¥18,000,000 from Central China.

Starting from April of this year the Government raised the amount of outgoing money, in individual cases carried in the form of the Mengchiang Bank notes, from the existing ¥20 to ¥200. The Government is further committed to the rationalization of the tax system, productive increase, and low price-level policy, so that it may further attain the stabilization of its finances and the building up of its industries.

With regard to its cultural advancement, let me quote what a certain distinguished visitor to Kalgan said recently as his first impression of the city: "It was entirely beyond my expectation to see Kalgan so beautified in all modern ways. Being only smaller in scale, there is not much difference in this respect from either Peking or Tientsin." Though this is the common impression, such beautification is not confined to Kalgan alone, but it is found to be the rule with such cities as Tatung, Howho, and Paotow, and in fact wherever Japanese culture and engineering skill advance. Mengchiang takes much pride in it.

Regarding the transportation and communication facilities in Mengchiang, you can travel in perfect safety, even at night, a stretch of six hours' train ride between Peking and Kalgan in a sleeping couch on an express train. The network of highways counting by the tens of thousands kilometers stretches all over the country, with buses on schedule reaching out even to the remotest corner.

There is, besides, a commercial air route along the railroad, over which the big planes of the Central Aviation Company fly everyday. They connect not only the big cities along the route but also remote villages. Recently another air route was opened for the purpose of traversing the great Mengchiang prairie.

Radio Activities

The radio stations at Kalgan, Tatung, Howho, and Paotow broadcast news of the whole world. The net of communication services both by telegraph reaches out not only to Japan and Manchoukuo but also to the Southern Regions.

To enumerate Mengchiang's educational institutions, starting with the Government Central College (a part of this institution takes in graduates from the Japanese universities and technical schools) and the Government Medical College, there are many middle schools for native boys and girls. The Japanese operate national schools at ten places. Besides, they have a middle school and higher girls' school at Kalgan and also a higher girls' school at Tatung. Further, for the Mengchiang side, the Mengchiang Development College and Mengchiang Graduates' Institute at Kalgan and numerous middle schools at Howho, Paotow, and other places, are serving for the higher education of native youths.

The sanitary situation is perfectly developed, with the government hospitals at Kalgan, Tatung, Howho, and Paotow operating as the centers of those established in lesser places.

The movement for the advancement of culture and art in Mengchiang was much influenced by the Greater East Asia Literary Conference which was held last autumn at Tokyo. It had the effect of giving a further impetus to this movement, resulting in its further development. And in response to the call of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere it promises to play a great part in the whole movement.

Lastly, I desire to add a few words dealing with the characteristics of the people and further administrative reforms which are in need. The Yinshan range, running east and west through the center of the country, virtually divides Mengchiang into two regions, separating it into north and south racially, culturally, socially, and industrially.

The southern region is inhabited by the Han race principally engaged in farming and comprising about 5,000,000 of the total Mengchiang population of 5,500,000 souls. These Han people mostly inhabit the cities and suburban areas along the Peking-Paotow Railway, forming a modern agricultural community. They represent the pure and typical life of the Han race—a life, as it is called, "living in Mengchiang without seeing Mengchiang."

But the northern section, being the so-called pure Mongolian region, is inhabited by a nomadic race—the original Mongolian race who still preserve their ancient mode of living. They are engaged in sheep-raising for their livelihood, like the shepherds of the old, living in the open and on horseback with tents as their natural abodes, scattered over the wide stretch of the famous Mongolian steppe.

But here too, in this remote prairie section, the call of modernism is loudly and noisily sounded, tending to transform the living mode of the inhabitants. And now particularly concerned with the development of this region is the Mengchiang Government, which is committed to three great principles of the propagation of education, economic independence, and racial advancement.

On this undertaking it has formed a committee, called the Mengchiang Development Committee, to push the work under a ten-year plan. The plan is aimed to realize a great political reform, primarily to wipe out the ancient feudal system still found in the north. The attainment of this aim lies in the dissemination of education, development of cattle-raising in modern ways, establishment of a cooperative system, economic independence, reform of Lamaism, and securing of order and tranquillity.

Under this program covering the whole country, ever anxious to put up new facilities for improvement, Mengchiang is proceeding valiantly yet with firm steps—ever looking up to the glory of the daybreak, instead of seeing behind the faint tinges of an expiring sunset.

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Kachins, So-Called Savages, Welcome Entry of Japanese

Burmese and Yunnan Kachins Are Peaceful Tribes Today, But They Used to Give the Chiang Governors Worst Administrative Headaches

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

AT YENTING ON BURMA-CHINA BORDER.—The cheerful fact that the Japanese soldiers are welcomed by native people as god-sent saviors wherever they go to has been manifested on many occasions. Even the Kachins who are known to be ferocious and violent, living in mountain regions on the Burma-Yunnan border area expressed their hearty welcome to the Japanese at the time of the latter's entry into Yunnan.

The Kachins are generally called, "savages," by the Burmese and "mountain gypsies," by the Chinese. It is not seldom that the Kachins appear in the markets along the Burma route or the caravan route between Tengyueh and Bhamo, but their true character is still unknown.

True Nature Mystery

The true nature of the Kachins is still a mystery of the 20th century. In a certain book written by a Chinese, they are described as cannibals, most ferocious in nature. The same book states that they live on the highest of mountains and if they capture an enemy they place him in front of a bonfire and making rice-balls they season them with the sweat of the enemy, and after that they cook their prey and have a feast. It is hardly possible that they can be as wild and barbarous as that, but caravans travelling from Bhamo to Tengyueh are often attacked and pillaged. They have also long put up stiff resistance against the feudal magistrate. On the Burma-China border area, which is mostly mountainous, they make their homes by cultivating high mountain ranges. They are mostly engaged in growing opium and in manufacturing various kinds of brushes. They make it their habit to go down the mountains with agricultural products to the nearest markets in order to obtain salt, vegetables, clothing materials and other daily necessities by barter. Otherwise, they have no intercourse either with the Chinese or the Burmese.

The fact that the Kachins were chosen from among other miscellaneous races in Burma by the British to train them into gendarmes is noteworthy. The British must have noticed their racial traits, dauntless and simple. In 1897 the Kachins for the first time were enlisted as gendarmes and in view of their faithfulness in performing their duties they were enlisted as regular soldiers in later years. In 1917 they were dispatched to Mesopotamia and by 1920 they developed into a brigade with the formation of the Kachin Rifle Corps.

The British first enlisted the Kachins living in the vicinity of Bhamo who were more or less acquainted with the modern mode of living and gradually enlarged the areas from which they recruited soldiers. In 1831 the total number of the Kachins enlisted in the army amounted to 1,240 and at the outset of the current war the number stood round 1,530. Thus, the British cleverly had utilized [illegible] service of the same before the true nature of the race came to be known to the world. In view of the fact that the Kachins successfully fulfilled their duties as soldiers the racial problem lying between the Burmese and the Yunnan inhabitants must find its solution in the careful investigation of the true character of the Kachins.

Came From North

The Kachins have a legend that they first came from some plateau region. It is commonly speculated that they must have come down from Mongolia, eastern Tibet, or from western Szechwan Province. Anyhow they came from the north and on the way their advance was checked by the Thais and the Chinese, though finally they reached the eastern side of the Shan plateau. Then they went as far as the French-Indo-China border. The Kachins who migrated into the northern sector of Burma intermarried with the Burmese and moved farther south leaving their kins in Myitkyina, eastern Bhamo, Lungchwan, Yunnan Province, and in the wide area on the Burma-China border. They finally crossed the Salween River and reached the western border of French Indo-China.

Commonly, people migrate from mountainous regions down to level land, or along river banks, but in the case of the Kachins they moved higher and higher into the mountains, the fact testifying to their savage and adventurous spirit. The Kachins who live in the vicinity of Myitkyina, Bhamo and the Burma-China border are generally called, "The Burmese Kachins," and those who dwell in Nansin, Lungchwan, and Chefang, "the Yunnan Kachins."

The Yunnan Kachins are most exclusive and barbarous. During the reign of the Ming Dynasty a certain pacification mission was dispatched to Yunnan Province, but the Kachins kept up stiff resistance against the mission. Today, they are no more obedient or tame than their forefathers, not a bit influenced by the administration of the feudal magistrates. They are keeping their own villages exclusively their own by defending them from the intrusion of any other race. It was a great surprise for the feudal magistrates to find some 20 Kachins among the assembled when the mass rally was held in Santa with the triumphant entry of the Japanese soldiers along the Taiying River.

The number of the Yunnan Kachins is about 50,000, divided among 450 villages with 2,700 families. Including the Burmese Kachins, the total number stands round 220,000, or 340,000 if those of half-blood be included.

The Kachins are mountain gypsies living among the deepest of mountains, with no intercourse with the Burmese, the Chinese and the Thais. Being completely cut off from modern civilization, they are still keeping their ancient mode of living. They are obstinate, narrow-minded, barbarous, and revengeful. Still remembering the event that during the Ming Dynasty they were driven out of their own houses, by the magistrates they regard it natural to take things away from their houses as an act of vengeance.

No Morality

With no sense of morality they are making it their job to plunder the caravans travelling from Bhamo to Tenhyueh. Kachin women are very dark mouths smeared red from eating betel-nuts, and their hair uncombed. They are rather ugly and dreadful. They are often seen at the markets in Santa and Chefang, bartering, but they never smile, keeping strictly to themselves not mingling with others.

The missionaries who are teaching and coaching those Kachins hopefully remarked that they were not inferior to other races intellectually and if treated properly they would show obedience. They further stated that they were very keen in trade and would not spare any effort to get profit. Two missionaries in Santa have succeeded in converting 80 Kachins. They can sing hymns and their memory is average. Their wild nature sometimes bursts out when pillaging the caravans, but if they become instilled with a proper sense of morality they have a possibility of improvement.

Regarding the Burmese-Kachins much is still unknown, however it is certain that they are ruled by chieftains. The Yunnan Kachins are placed under the administration of fifty chieftains who are invested with the power of jurisdiction as well. The Kachins must offer all their earnings to the chieftains who [illegible] turn guarantee the villagers' livelihood. The chieftains [illegible] are regarded almost sacred with the power of control [illegible] the live and death of the villagers while the latter never complain about anything ordered by the chieftains. Under the order of the chieftains all the villagers take up arms for defense. In Yunnan Province, the Provincial officials or feudal magistrates cannot do anything with those Kachins who are keeping themselves entirely away from the others.

Kachin Welcome

At the outset of the China Affair, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek prohibited the growing of opium. The Provincial Governor's attempt to suppress their resistance was met with more anger and hatred toward the Chungking regime. The opium cultivation is their main means of livelihood. Undoubtedly the Japanese entry into Yunnan Province was heartily welcomed by those Kachins, the increase of the villagers coming down the mountains for trade eloquently attesting to the friendly attitude of the Kachins toward the Japanese.

At the time of the Japanese entry, many Kachins armed with drums, gongs and guns came down the mountains and expressed their greetings by firing their guns at once. At first the Japanese mistook their firing as a sign of their revolt, but later finding out their true intention, being presented with various mountain products as a token of their good-will, the Japanese were greatly moved by their naivete. Their friendly feeling was also expressed on the occasion of the mass rally held in Santa. Many Kachins brought numerous presents such as fuel, vegetables, pigs and others among which a long sheep horn was found.

The great change in history which was brought about with the commencement of the China Affair will not exempt the Kachins from the surging influence of the change. It is not a dream to imagine that some day in future the children of the Kachins will be seen happily singing the Patriotic March while playing along the banks of the Mekong River.

English Railway Revenues

STOCKHOLM.—The combined 1942 revenues from the four leading English railway companies plus that from the London Passenger Transport Board gave the British Government no more than three days' war expenses, according to London reports.

Palms and Death-Dealers

Beneath the tall, waving palms that cast their shadows on the still waters of this sheltered lagoon somewhere in the South Pacific, some of the seaplanes of a seaplane unit of the Imperial Navy ride at anchor, being subjected to an overhaul before starting out on another death-dealing expedition against the enemy.
(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

Aoki Discloses Sphere Lands Solidly United

(Continued from Page 1)

the effects of our new China policy were considerable.

"In Thailand, our Ally, I gained the opportunity of having intimate conversations with Prime Minister Phibun and Foreign Minister Wichit and exchanged with them opinions on the strengthening of Japan-Thai relations and on the successful prosecution of our joint war. I was very happy to learn that our ideas were in perfect agreement. I respect profoundly Thailand which is firmly united under Prime Minister Phibun and which is driving upward determined to fight to a successful completion this joint war.

"In French Indo-China I carried on heart to heart conversations with Governor-General Decoux. I found that the Governor-General had a correct recognition of the situation in East Asia and that he was determined to cooperate with Japan.

"In the areas under Military Administration, I listened to the reports of the situation and at the same time inspected carefully the true situation and conditions of the people in those areas. I was moved deeply to find that the people in those areas had absolute trust in Japan and that they were all enthusiastically cooperating with our construction work. Peace and order too were excellent. I was able to travel everywhere with as much safety and lack of anxiety as I would have in traveling in Japan.

In Burma

"In Burma I met Prime Minister Ba Maw and other Burmese leaders. I gathered that the Prime Minister was relying more and more on Japan after his visit to our country. I found him exerting himself to complete preparations for the inauguration of an independent Burma.

"While I was in Burma enemy planes visited the country time after time and my impression deepened that the country is the scene of actual fighting. I found the people of Burma glad of the opportunity of cooperating with our army. They were in dead earnest about constructing a new Burma.

Meets Vargas

"In Manila I had an opportunity of meeting Chief Administrator Vargas and other administrative leaders repeatedly. We chiefly discussed economic questions. I found that these Filipino leaders had a strong conviction that the Philippines will be able to do away with all institutions reminding them of America and do its due share as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"The officials and people of the Philippines gained great encouragement from Prime Minister Hideki Tojo's recent visit to the islands. The islands, as I found, were full of activity, the people occupying themselves in a manner helpful to the realization of their ideal of a new Philippines.

"The trend of sentiment in these southern regions is at the same time a reaction to long years of oppression and exploitation by America, Britain, and the Netherlands, and a manifestation of the desire of the inhabitants to cooperate with Japan in the construction of Greater East Asia.

Steady Development

"Rich natural resources in the Southern Regions are steadily developed through joint efforts of the Japanese Forces, Government authorities and people. The economic development in those regions is really lively and spectacular. The attitude of cooperation offered by native inhabitants must also be appreciated. Borneo and Sumatra were regions of deliberately hidden resources. Even during my recent trips there I received joyful news of some precious discovery on more than one occasion. There is nothing to be desired as regards the procurement of resources. The question is one of transportation and utilization. The present economic construction in those regions and the attitude of cooperation offered by the native inhabitants form the key to Japan's final victory in the War of Greater East Asia and the setup of Greater East Asia.

"In order further to promote the progress of southern administration that is now smoothly operating, we must place the greatest emphasis on the maintenance and strengthening of the attitude of cooperation that the peoples of these countries are at present manifesting. For this purpose we must strive to increase their confidence in the executive force and strict justice of the Empire. In this respect, the attitude of the Japanese military and civilians who are living in the midst of them will exercise much influence. I am glad to be able to state that on this point we may rest assured.

"What we must consider above all hereafter is the question of supply of daily necessities to the native inhabitants of these lands. We cannot ignore the fact that matters of daily life will impress them more keenly than any lofty ideals that may be set before them.

"It is one of the vital questions of the day in the southern regions to promote the manufacturing industry. To this end cotton-growing is being encouraged among the native inhabitants and spinning machinery have been transferred to those parts. Above all, it is important to supply machinery, because the southern countries abound in raw materials but have hitherto been unable to develop industry on account of their lack of technical equipment.

"At any rate, both morally and economically the southern regions are moving as one body with the Empire for the achievement of the common ideal of constructing Greater East Asia through victory. In addition to this we have our solid alliance with Manchoukuo, China, Germany, Italy and other valiant nations in striking contrast with the internal dissension that is breaking up the anti-Axis camp."

Contradictions Mark Speech Of Churchill From America

Makes General Statement Time Is Approaching For Invasion of Continent But Warns Britons of Constant Axis' Threat

By OUR DIPLOMATIC COMMENTATOR

British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's radio broadcast from Washington Friday night to his people on the occasion of the third anniversary of the establishment of the Home Guard was at best a speech of contradictions. It is difficult to see how by that speech he could have succeeded in lifting the low morale of the British who have been hit hard by repeated war reverses and the consequent increase of restrictions on their daily living.

Capitalizing on the temporary turn of the tide in the North African war situation, Churchill told his audience that the time was approaching "when the bulk of the armies in Great Britain, including Americans, will have advanced across the seas into deadly battles on the continent." It is significant, however, that the Prime Minister was wary to the extent of not promising when such action would be taken. For he knows too well the difficulty of carrying out an invasion of the continent against the fortifications that have been perfected by the Axis Powers.

Churchill would have the war-weary British entertain hopes of an anti-Axis invasion of the continent, but he stresses too in the same speech that "the danger of invasion to Britain will never pass away" until the Germans are defeated into unconditional surrender. Undoubtedly the Prime Minister's purpose in making such a remark was to stimulate the war efforts of the British, but it is at the same time an open admission of the bogey of invasion that still hovers over the British masses.

That the British have never forgotten Dunkirk can be seen from Churchill's description of Britain as a "small island zone which lies only 21 miles from German batteries and only a few minutes' flight from their airfields." And he went on to say that this advanced base of the anti-Axis nations "is still under constant siege and assault by air and sea." Certainly such remarks cannot be of much comfort to the British public.

Churchill also revealed the constant British fear of the German parachute troops which have achieved such great results in home guardsmen that they were "especially adapted to meet that most modern form of overseas attack—mass descent of parachute troops." Certainly this utterance alone is anything but a comforting assurance to the British people.

Regarding his present conference with President Roosevelt, Churchill told his people they were "gathered with the highest professional authorities in all fighting services of the two great English-speaking nations to plan well ahead of the armies who are moving swiftly forward." Then he added, "It is no good having only one march laid out; march after march must be planned as far as the human eye can see. Design and forethought must be our guides and heralds." How such generalities can put hope into the anti-Axis nations is difficult to see because such has ever been the tactics of Roosevelt and Churchill who have led so many now defunct satellite nations to their ruin.

Admission of the present humiliating position of absolute dependence on the United States by the once proud British Empire was another significant part of the Prime Minister's speech. He said: "At present we have strong armies in Great Britain and it is an assembly base for the United States armies of liberation coming across the broad Atlantic." If the assertion meant flattery to America, it was a lamentable failure.

Australia's Dual Personality Till Outbreak of War Studied

Attitude Toward Japan Was Characteristic Combination of Goodwill and Ill-Feeling, Amicability and Apprehension

As virtually an orphan in the South Pacific, Australia stands at the crossroads of fate. Will she, in lieu of her miserable and unprofitable relations with the mother country, choose to be annexed by the United States, so as to be permanently isolated from the rest of Asia now in death grapple with American imperialism? Or will she wake up to the wisdom of sanity and rationality in joining the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, so that she and her posterity may enjoy a lasting peace, independence, and prosperity? For a proper answer let us analyze and examine her present and past with a view to distinguishing the different meanings her attitude bears, or, more precisely, the import and effect her decision at this crucial point may have on the development of the current war situation, writes Tsurumatsu Okamoto in the Asahi. He continues:

Since the beginning of human history, Australia lay for a long time as a sort of an orphan, lonely and geographically isolated, in the remote South Pacific. She existed undiscovered though in actuality there existed what we may aptly call the Asia-Australia Mediterranean intervening the two continents and dotted with thousands of large and small islands.

Remained Isolated

While men made civilization on the Asiatic Continent, particularly in China, India, and Persia, Australia still remained in a state of wilderness as an isolated orphan. That she was entirely unknown to the rest of the world until about 170 years ago, when Captain Cook discovered Australia, and Britain started her colonization there, sounds almost like a fairy tale.

Thus, a great continent, so long abandoned by nature and unsought by man, was finally picked up by the Cook expedition to become the home of British exiles, and within the space of a century Australia was able to build up a wonderful civilization and develop into an autonomous state. But once again, as fate has it, she is now confronted with the question of being made an isolated orphan. What are the reasons therefor?

Dual Ideology

To start with, the Australian ideology seems to contain a duel personality. Such inconsistency was found with the Australians as early as three decades ago, even before the advent of the First World War, when they entertained an apprehension and misgiving of the South Pacific becoming some day scene of a great armed struggle. But for properly coping with it, although they realized the illogicality of keeping up their celebrated White Australia policy in the face of the prevailing slow growth in their population, they seemed utterly helpless to do anything about it.

There existed another inconsistency in their makeup as found in their being a race of peace-lovers and at the same time jingoists. Such attitude of theirs was really incomprehensible to the Europeans of those days who believed in the oneness or inseparability of democracy and pacifism. The people in Europe could not simply understand why the antipodes were so bellicose. With the Australians it was different; they wanted to realize their ideal of making their land an exclusive home for the Anglo-Saxons and a paradise for white labor; so they went ahead with their navy-building with a great gusto.

Big Hole in Man-Power

Undoubtedly this irrationality was the result of her upholding the White Australia policy; but the fact that she had a population less than 7,000,000, or a little over five per cent of what America had in a land area larger than that of the latter has inevitably produced a big hole in her man-power, especially handicapped for the pushing of such a naval program. As for the White Australia policy, even though it was committed to the defense of this contemplated paradise for whites exclusively represented by the Anglo-Saxons, it could not but breed an unequal shortage of man-power.

And as unavoidably as if rudely shaken from her dream of a century, the breaking out of the War of Greater East proved to the Australians like a bolt from the blue. Moreover what her allies have since lost were quite disheartening to them. Britain has lost Hongkong, Burma, and Singapore; Holland has been deprived of her East Indies, besides losing her home country. All the gates to Australia are now open for the advance of the Imperial Forces, making her helpless for obtaining help from England.

Knocked Out of P.I.

America, Australia's principal helper, has been knocked out of the Philippines, her main base in that area, and is now forced to carry on a disadvantageous campaign at a great sacrifice, unable to give Australia a full measure of assistance.

Now in view of all these salient features developed since the war, it is inevitable that Australia should again be reduced to an isolated orphan in the South Pacific.

And it stands to reason that Australia should develop a change of her political hues, especially those that are concerned with her foreign policy. Witness how, at each development of a decisive battle, taking place either in the Solomons or New Guinea area in which the Imperial Forces score brilliant victories, Premier Curtin of Australia squeals vehemently about the danger befalling his country, how he taxes the Anglo-American authorities for the insufficiency of their help, and how these outcries are taking on a pessimistic hue.

Whither Australia?

The next question is, which way will Australia turn? The Australia that is having a great difficulty with the shortage of her man-power, a prerequisite for the proper defense of the vast land under her White Australiasm; the Australia that has lost her navy; the Australia that has long neglected her land defense caused from the rivalry of her confederary and from predominance of her labor power, as evidenced from the fact that her railroad gauges are not uniform even now—that Australia should be thrown into consternation is really unavoidable. Now then, in order to get clear of this dilemma, what attitude she will decide to assume toward Japan and America will be most interesting to know. And to understand it clearly it is necessary for us to know what diplomatic course she pursued in the past.

Australian diplomacy, in short, underwent quite a change. From the all-round amicability which was characteristic of her diplomacy until after the First World War, it went to that of exclusiveness, apparently influenced by the change of the surrounding circumstances. In fact the parting of her ways in this respect began from the former war.

Sent Volunteers

In that war she sent her volunteers to join the British army in Europe, thereby contributing much toward the latter's victory. The New Zealand Voluntary Corps, together with the Australians, established a world-wide name for their bravery. But it must be remembered that for the safe transportation of these troops to France and Gallipoli the Japanese Navy played a big role. Not that Australia did not know it but because of the subsequent development of the world situation, especially that centering in the Pacific areas, Australia came to hold Japan in suspicion and fear.

Yet, with her peaceful ideology still restraining her judgment, she could not entirely make an imaginary foe out of Japan. Thus was born Australia's dual personality reflecting in her diplomatic dealings with Japan, which persisted down to the day of the current hostilities.

But with the coming of the European war Australia's fear of Japan seemed to have been greatly aggravated. The fact that she could not assure the safety of her national defense in the event of an emergency spreading out to her area gave no alternative to her but to rely upon Anglo-American help. But since her helpers, particularly Britain, went to attach first importance to the European situation, thus treating the southwest Pacific secondarily, her apprehensions naturally increased.

Anglo-American Fear

In the meantime, the Anglo-Americans, being in fear of their fight spreading to both the Atlantic and Pacific areas, as would be the case in the event of Japan's entry into the war, tried to prevent the latter's participation by both intimidation and cajolery. As the result of these diplomatic manipulations, the ABCD lineup was to savor the nature of intimidation while cajolery was reflected in the leaving of a hole in their economic blockade against Japan. It was an armed scare on the one hand and an economic baiting on the other, with which they tried to bamboozle Japan in those days.

As for Australia, she could not but be much in fear of America provoking Japan to an actual war. Because America, she feared, with Hawaii as her base of operation being many thousand miles away, was too far to protect all those South Pacific areas including the East Indies, the Philippines, and Australia. America had but to employ disadvantageous tactics in this case known as an outerline strategy.

Avoided Irritation

Hence it was only natural that Australia should have done her best not to irritate Japan. On the other hand, she prepared earnestly for any emergency. She had to consent to combining her naval fleet with those of Holland, Britain and America, so as to work together to prevent the southerly advance of the Japanese Navy. Thus it was clear that up to the time of the current war her attitude toward Japan was characteristic of her same old way—a combination of goodwill and ill feeling, or amicability and apprehension—sufficiently revealing the dual personality in her diplomacy.

Since the outbreak of the war, however, Australia completely turned to an American dependency. As the war was brought about upon the failure of those wily Anglo-American diplomatic machinations, she was but to switch everything to American care, including her diplomatic dealings and her war efforts. But in spite of that, the American aid has so far failed to satisfy the Australian authorities, as has been referred to, evidenced in the accusations thrown by Premier Curtin at his promised helpers.

Crossroads of Life

Inevitably this predicament has brought Australia to the great crossroads of her life. Now the question is, what will she do? Will she thoroughly rely upon America, even if it may mean her being gobbled up by the latter's ambitious designs? Or, as if pre-destined to become a part of the Asiatic family, will she abide by the policy of co-existence and co-prosperity and join the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere?

But at this very moment, according to the way she has so far shown, her joining of the Co-Prosperity Sphere seems yet a remote possibility. One thing, however, quite plainly observable is the fact of her picking up the spirit of independence—not as a member of the British family but complete independence, and this in spite of the fact that she is quite young in her experience in the art and science of statecraft. And characteristic of her national aspiration, the trend is reflected in her own language which is turning into an "Australian English," just like its prototype, the American English which was born on the American Continent, and which has become quite different from the King's English.

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FOE ARMS ARE USED BY AXIS IN N. AFRICA

Small German-Italian Army Fought Almost Exclusively on Captured Supplies

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, May 14.—Numerous details are being disclosed after the conclusion of the battle in Tunisia which show the outstanding fighting ability of the Axis troops in North Africa, against the Anglo-American one-million army, in the proper light.

It was thus, for instance, reported that Marshal Rommel's army which early in summer last year carried out its blitz advance as far as el Alamein and, without taking into consideration the fatal casualties of the enemy, took over 80,000 British, New Zealand and Indian troops as prisoners of war, consisted in general of small contingents only and, compared with the British 8th army, consisted only of a small number of those British troops, taken prisoner by the Germans.

Capture of Tobruk

Thus the strongly fortified fortress of Tobruk was taken by only a few thousand German tank troops and Italian grenadiers who alone took 33,000 prisoners of war. This small Axis army constantly suffered from supply difficulties so that Marshal Rommel, in the unequal fight, had almost exclusively to get along with what he captured from the enemy by way of arms, fuel, motorized vehicles and foodstuffs.

The provisions that had been captured at Agedabia, at Benghazi and at Derna sufficed to sweep the entire British army, which was extremely well-equipped and well-trained, out of Cyrenaica. Everything that was found in the fortress ring of Tobruk again helped to support the other advance toward Marsa Matruh and el Alamein.

British Booty Used

Rommel's forces carried out their exemplary retreat chiefly with the British booty so that Montgomery's divisions had to fight against British made but German-manned tank and howitzer batteries, taken by the German troops south of Benghazi and north of Tobruk.

The war situation in Tunisia was rather similar. Some few thousand men of the Axis for months waged a battle here, and in daring enterprises took possession of the most important terrain. By their bold spirit of enterprise and daring bravery they also here overcame all difficulties. The arms that were lacking were captured from the opponent.

When the troops were short of ammunition they simply carried out a clever offensive operation in the course of which they captured all they needed. With the vehicles which the Axis troops had captured near Si Bou Zid and Sbeitla as well as Kasserine Colonel General von Arnim was able to motorize an entire regiment, while the American tanks, seized in the same battle, were sufficient to form new panzer formations.

Checked for 27 Months

Thus the Anglo-American forces were kept in check with their own arms and war material for 27 months by the ingenious and bold fighting spirit of the Axis troops. This fact simultaneously furnished proof that for the Axis powers North Africa has always been a second-rate theater of war with the task only to engage as many as possible enemy troops for a time as long as possible. There can be no doubt that this task has been satisfactorily carried out considering the fact that the Anglo-Americans employed an army of a million men in North Africa.

LINLITHGOW ON AIR

Tells Indians Not to Expect Hurried British Victory

Governor General and Viceroy of India Lord Linlithgow gave a radio address on Thursday night, and beseeched the Indian populace not to expect too much of the British army that is pitiably oppressed by the might of the Imperial Forces, according to an Istanbul dispatch to Domei on Friday, in relaying a wire from New Delhi.

Lord Linlithgow declared that the Japanese Forces have considerably strengthened their foothold in Burma since their victories in the battles in the Arakan sector. He claimed that the British forces will probably start new operations against the Japanese Forces, but warned the citizens not to expect a hurried victory.

Emory Land Indicted

LISBON:—An investigation procedure against the Chairman of the U.S. Maritime Commission Rear-Admiral Emory S. Land, whose term of office was to have been extended for six more years by the U.S. Senate, was demanded by Republican Senator Aiken, states a New York report.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

NANKING SEMINARY ENROLS 22 CHINESE

All Studying for Christian Ministry—Churches Recommend Eligible Students

Shanghai Evening Post

Twenty-two young Chinese, men and women, are studying for the Christian Ministry at the Nanking Theological Seminary on Avenue Roi Albert. Linked with several Christian Church denominations, the seminary is regarded as one of the leading seminaries in China, and the only one of a high standard in Shanghai.

The students, the majority of whom are men, are now accepted only upon recommendations made on their behalf by various Christian Churches. Without this recommendation, no student is admitted to the seminary. A representative of the seminary stated that, formerly students, who were admitted without Church recommendation invariably shirked from their duties after a period, while those who came well recommended, never failed to pursue their studies till their aim was achieved.

The sole object of the seminary is to give students a profound Christian education, which will enable them later on to practice what they have learned and become examples to their fellowmen. The student who graduates from the seminary is qualified to accept a position as leader, or to hold a minor position in the clergy.

Three Periods

Three periods of learning covering 12 years are required. The first four years is dedicated to the study of economics, sociology and other elementary subjects. When the student graduates he is given a Dao Huoh Zi degree or Middle School degree. The next five years is devoted to higher studies, following which, the student receives the Bachelor of Theology degree. The remaining three years are the hardest, as then the student delves into more difficult subjects. As soon as he overcomes all this, he graduates with a Bachelor of Divinity degree. He is then officially recognized as a capable person and is subsequently recommended by the seminary to Church organizations. From 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., excepting Sundays studies are conducted.

On Sundays, the student as part of the training is obliged to visit different Christian Churches in order to gain practical experience.

The Nanking Theological Seminary has a five-year history and was inaugurated in Nanking. Following the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Seminary was transferred to Shanghai.

Formerly, the administration of the seminary was handled by mixed foreign representatives, though it retained a board composed of only Chinese members. The future looms bright for the seminary, which is solely owned and operated by Chinese.

Concordia Association Drafts Plans To Aid Development of Manchoukuo

10-Year-Scheme Aims at Creating Mutual Understanding Among Japanese, Manchoukuoans, Chosenese, Mongolians and Russians

Noon Extra, Shanghai

Supplementing the Manchoukuo Government's 10-year national policy plan, the Concordia Association has laid down a 10-year ideological plan to assist the Government.

This scheme, which was worked out in numerous sessions of the Association and in cooperation with the Kenkoku Daigaku (National State Foundation University) and the Ministry of Public Peace, aims at creating still closer harmony and mutual understanding among the component races of the nation, and making the Japanese, Manchoukuoan, Chosenese, Mongolians and Russians within the state loyal subjects of Manchoukuo.

The rising generation of Manchoukuo is to be afforded concrete expressions of the nation's wartime consciousness, and the people's thoughts are to be unified by enhancing the national spirit.

The objects of the War of Greater East Asia—extinction of hostile ideologies, liberalism, Anglo-Saxon utilitarianism and Communism and the ideological maneuvers of the Chungking group—are still further to be brought home to the people. The ethical world of ideology is to be disseminated and individual lives are to be developed into collective life, particularly in the founding of village communities.

Principles Laid Down

Harmony and mutual understanding among the races of Manchoukuo are given particular attention. Thus the following principles for the various races have been laid down:

For the Japanese: They are to be so guided that they will be loved and respected as the nucleus of racial harmony. Their colonial mentality is to be eliminated and they are to develop a scientific mode of life suited to the continent and learn the Manchoukuoan language for their permanent settlement in Manchoukuo. In the Japanese farming settlements the basis for racial harmony is to be created and thrift and frugality are to be encouraged.

For the Manchoukuoans: Their patriotic consciousness is to be enhanced as their virtue of diligence developed. Their mode of living is to be elevated by improving their customs, promoting cleanliness and stamping out illiteracy.

For the Chosenese: As model Japanese subjects, they shall learn Japanese and register for military service. They should improve their mode of life by renovating their obsolete customs.

For the Mongolians: They shall be so guided as to display their proud ideal of the state foundation toward the Mongolians outside Manchoukuo and to promote diligence, develop sanitation and hygiene and eliminate illiteracy.

To Learn Japanese

For the Russians: They shall learn Japanese, and raise their professional and economic standards.

All races shall comprehend the spiritual unity between Japan and Manchoukuo and observe the "God Ordained Ways."

Lieutenant-General Miyake, Director of the Concordia headquarters, stated that the basic Concordia 10-year ideological plan is destined to complete the general mobilization of Manchoukuo by the unification of national thoughts, mutual understanding and harmony among the races and the firm establishment of the national movement through the Concordia.

Brazil Controls Shipping

BUENOS AIRES—The entire Brazilian merchant fleet has been placed under the control of Economic Coordinator de Barros who will in future organize the distribution of available shipping space, according to advices from Rio de Janeiro.

No Potatoes in Uruguay

BUENOS AIRES.—Confirming the shortage of potatoes in Uruguay, the Uruguayan Ministry of Agriculture has allowed 6,000 tons of potatoes to be imported into the country free of duty, according to advices from Montevideo.

HONGKONG'S TRAMS MAKE GOOD PROFITS

55 Street Cars Operated Daily —Over ¥100,000 Taken In Monthly

Hongkong News

Rapid progress has been made by the Tramway Department since the occupation of Hongkong, with all routes being resumed on March 27 last year. At present no fewer than 55 cars are in service daily, excepting holidays and other special occasions.

According to the records of the Department, passengers in January averaged 36,420 a day, while in February this was gradually increased to an average of 62,880 persons a day. With the summer season approaching, this average is expected to be further increased.

In the early part of last year, the report continues, fares were only three sen for first class and two sen for second class. This was increased to six sen and three sen on February 6. On March 27, the fares were revised to 15 sen and 10 sen. During this period, the takings amounted to ¥128,485 per month.

In order to give every facility to the public, special vouchers, including workers' tickets, return tickets, students tickets and monthly tickets were issued.

Special Tickets Popular

It is understand that more than 19,500 persons are now buying these workers' tickets and up to March, monthly tickets had been increased up to 3,501, students' tickets up to 968, while return tickets sold totalled 4,900.

Goods' trams for fish and vegetables were also put into service on May 25, and so far they have proved very popular.

It is understood that apart from tramcars, no less than 28 buses in Hongkong and 55 buses in Kowloon are now in service.

According to the records of the Company, passengers averaged 667,794 per month and the takings amounted to ¥58,299 per month.

Numbers and kinds of vehicles in Hongkong, Kowloon and New Territories (trams excepted) are as follows:—

	H.K.	K'loon	N.T.
Private Cars	82	33	2
Taxis	25	25	—
Buses	28	55	—
Trucks	6	6	—
Motor Cycles	25	35	[illegible]
Bicycles	505	1,594	1,564
Tricycles	366	531	35
Hand drawn vehicles	33	298	150
Rickshas	565	342	900
Carriages	—	20	—
Sedan Chair	60	—	—
Total	1,695	2,939	2,653

BOLSTERING AMITY WITH NANKING URGED

Takashima, New Head of Central China Development Firm, Meets Leaders

Shanghai Times

Declaring that politics and economics cannot be separated in the world today, Kikujiro Takashima, the new President of the Central China Development Company, stressed the necessity of the promotion of closer relations between the Japanese and Chinese peoples in a speech delivered at a tea party given in his honor by the National Association for the Promotion of Foreign Relations.

The reception was tendered by the Foreign Relations Association to welcome Mr. Takashima, who arrived in Shanghai to assume his new post in succession to Kenji Kodama, who resigned recently. It was attended by many prominent Japanese and Chinese officials and business leaders, as well as a number of executive officials of the association, including Wen Lan-ting, the President of the organization.

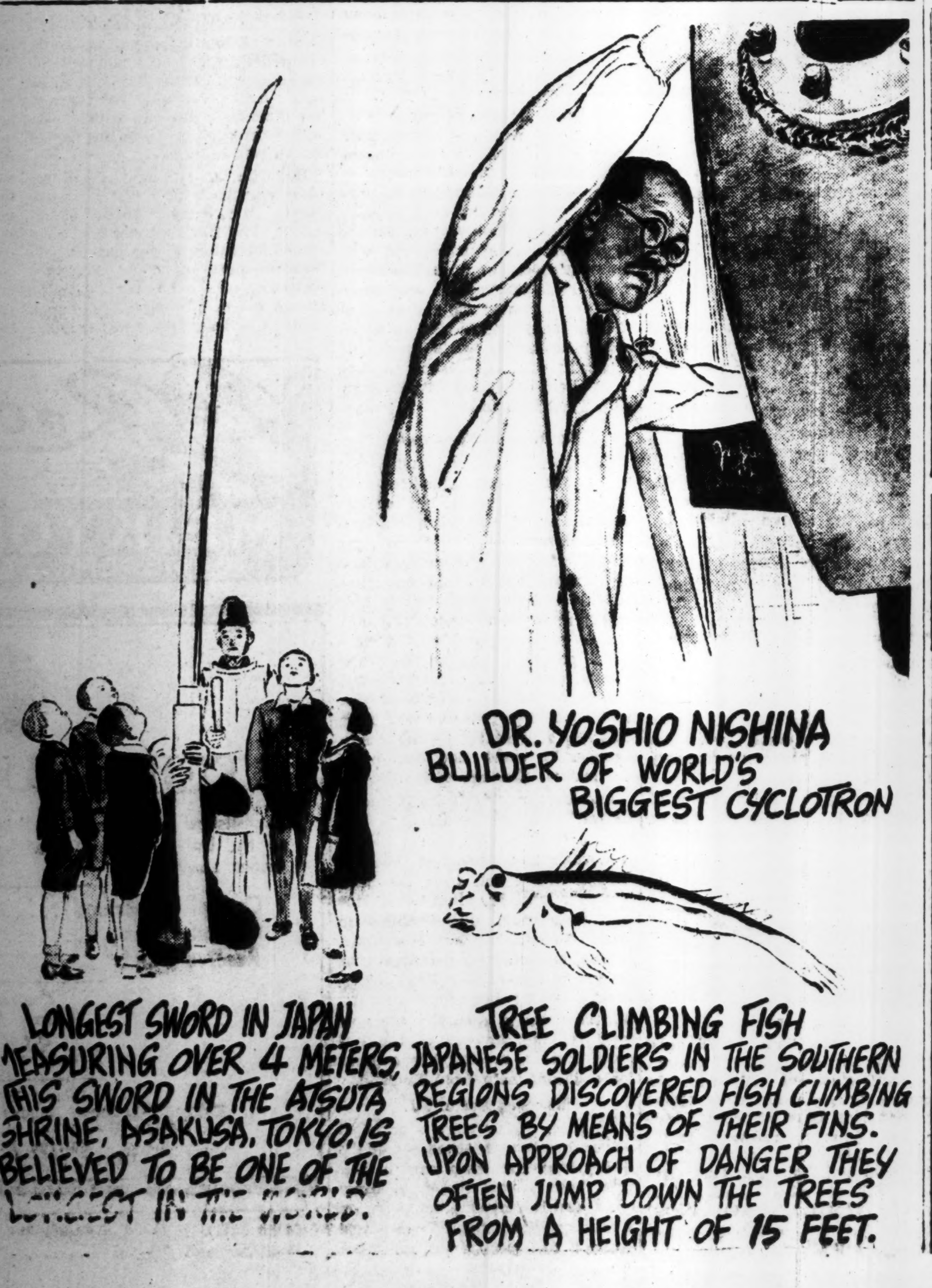
Paying a warm tribute to the National Association for the Promotion of Foreign Relations, the chief executive of the Central China Development Company stated that the existence of the organization is of great importance for bringing the people of Japan and China more closely together, which task cannot be left to a few diplomats.

Mr. Takashima further declared that he had travelled for a number of years in South China, and that with whatever experience he possessed he would do his best to help the association in its efforts to promote Sino-Japanese relations. Concluding his speech he expressed the hope that he would be able to meet the leaders of China more often, so that an intimate friendship would be fostered and an exchange of views facilitated.

Representing the National Association for the Promotion of Foreign Relations, L. T. Yuan, Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, delivered a speech in welcome of Mr. Takashima.

The gist of Mr. Yuan's speech was that as Shanghai is a great commercial city, the promotion of diplomatic relations among the peoples of different nationalities is of great necessity. He pointed out that it was indeed a great honor for the Chinese people to receive such a distinguished guest as Mr. Takashima, and added that he held the view that there is an urgent need for cementing the ties between the peoples of the two countries.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



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Violin Recital
HISAKO TSUJI
with
Tokyo Symphony Orchestra
Under the baton of Prof. JOSEPH ROSENSTOCK
Mon., May 24, at 7 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. Schubert: Symphony No. 8 in B minor "Unfinished"
2. Lalo: Symphonie Espagnole in D minor Op. 21
3. Paganini: Violin Concerto No 1 in D major Op. 6
Admission: ¥4.00, ¥3.20, ¥1.60 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Kondo Music Office, Minagawa Bldg., Ginza 1-chome, and Hibiya Public Hall.

TENTH
TOKYO CHAMBER SYMPHONY CONCERT
Tuesday, May 25, at 6:30 p.m.
at Aoyama Kaikan
J. S. Bach: "JOHANNES-PASSION"
(First Performance in Japan)
Soloists: Toshiko Toda (Soprano) Junki Ri (Alto)
Seiichi Sonoda (Tenor) Seiichi Hayakawa (Baritone)
Chorus: Teikoku Music School
TOKYO CHAMBER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Conductor: KLAUS PRINGSHEIM
Continuo: Sonoko Tanaka (Piano)
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Piano Recital

by
TAKAKO ORIMOTO
Sat., May 22 at 7 p.m.
at Sangyo Kaikan Hall
Program
I. Bach: Chaconne in D minor
Beethoven: Sonata in E flat major Op. 27-1
II. Brahms: Waltz Op. 37
Ravel: Sonatine in F sharp minor
III. Chopin: Polonaise Fantasy in A flat major Op. 61
Chopin: Nocturne in G major Op. 37
Nocturne in C minor Op. 48
Chopin: Scherzo in E major Op. 54

by
TOYOKO ORIMOTO
Mon., May 24, at 7 p.m.
at Sangyo Kaikan Hall
Program
I. Schumann: Fantasy in C major Op. 17
II. Debussy: Twelve Preludes
1.) Danseuses de Delphes
2) Voiles
3) le vent dans la plaine
4) Les sons et les parfums tournent dans l'air du soir
5) Les Collines d'Anacapri
6) Des pas sur la neige
7) Ce Qu'a vu le vent d'Ouest
8) La Fille aux cheveux de Lin
9) La serenade interrompue
10) La Cathedrale engloutie
11) La Danse de Puck
12) Minstrels
III. Chopin: 24 Preludes Op. 28

Admission: ¥2.40, ¥1.60 for Each Concert (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Sangyo Kaikan.

The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

Translated by Tsuneo Tomonaga
From Eiji Yoshikawa's 'Chushingura'

Chapter 30
The Departure

Midnight came and went.

When all the guests had departed, the sound of splashing water and the rattle of crockery continued for some time in the kitchen, but these sounds too ceased, and silence crept over the house, broken occasionally by the creaks of the roof-beams under the heavy cover of snow.

"Where is uncle?" asked Sato Joemon and Horibe Kyujuro as they entered noisily.

"He is sleeping inside that room," said Sachi, who had come down the stairs.

"Eh? Sleeping?" As though unable to believe their own ears, the two youths stared at her, and then entered the room where Yahei was sleeping.

The vendetta was due that night. The long suffering of the Ako ronin for more than six hundred and fifty days was due to be rewarded before dawn, and the spirit of Lord Asano Takumi-no-Kami would be appeased. And yet this old warrior was sleeping as though he had not a care in the world.

The flabbergasted youths could not say a word as they looked down at their uncle. Yahei was lying stretched out near the kotatsu, and his seventy-year old wife was massaging his legs.

"Uncle," said Kyujuro at last.

"Oh . . ." Yahei opened his eyes, and became aware of his two nephews for the first time. "What do you want?"

"The comrades have divided into three groups, as previously planned, and have gone to their respective meeting places at Master Yasubei's house at Honjo, Hayashi-cho; at Master Sugino Juheiji's place of hiding in Tokuemon; and at Master Maebara Isuke's shop in Aiai-cho. Did you know this, uncle?"

"Half of them were here only a few hours before, having supper. But it is still too early."

"It is snowing heavily outside, and we thought it would be advisable for you to start out early, for you are not as young as you used to be."

This was more than the strong-minded Yahei could stand from his nephews.

He kicked off his quilt.

"Joemon," he said.

"Yes "

"Is that what you think? Very well, you will come with me as far as Aiai-cho."

"I came here with the intention of accompanying you."

Yahei stood up, and walked into the next room. He took down a spear from the wall. His habitually slightly-stooped back was as straight as a bow with its bowstring cut. Holding the spear with a practised grip, he whirled it round two or three times.

"Kyujuro," he said. "This spear is a little too long for use inside a room. Cut off the lower end by seven inches, and re-fasten the butt."

Kyujuro did as bidden, and handed back the spear. Yahei took it, and after testing the shaft on the garden-stone, he nodded in approval. "This will do," he said.

Carrying the spear under his arm, he went towards the front door. His wife, who had followed him for forty years, walked behind him, her eyes fixed on his silver-haired head.

Yahei looked round for one he did not see.

"Sachi," he called. "Sachi."

From the adjoining room came the sound of a woman's sobbing.

"Fo-fool!" said Yahei, who had already placed one foot on his sandals. "If Yasubei hears you sobbing like that, he will feel disgusted. Come, don't embarrass me."

Joemon was already opening the door.

"Uncle," he said. "Are you going to wear those sandals?"

"H'm. Final preparations will be made at Sugino's house."

He stepped out, and passed out under the eaves. From the river came the sound of oars in their rowlocks.

"Sachi," said Yahei, turning round. "Have you anything you wish me to convey to Yasubei?"

"Please go without worrying about us," answered Sachi from the window. "I will take care of everything after you go."

"H'm. That is well. I will tell Yasubei what you said just now."

The snow had packed on the roads. The feet of the three men crunched on the surface. Yahei had gone as though he was just going for a stroll before bedtime. Neither his wife nor Sachi could fully believe that he had gone from them for the last time.

Chapter 31
Aroma of Death

Somebody had expressed the desire for noodles, and as there was still plenty of time, a neighboring noodle-shop had been called into service, and the ronin, who had assembled in the Kameda Teahouse, were warming their insides with this simple fare.

They were all upstairs. The windows were open, and their merry laughter rang out and echoed over the snow outside, but nobody paid them any attention. The place was a noted pleasure center, day or night, and it was a common occurence for groups of men to gather in the teahouse.

"I see Hayami and Sugaya," said Kaiga Yazaemon, who had been looking out of the window.

"Call them in," said Otaka Gengo.

"All right, I'll go." Okajima Yasoemon ran down the stairs, and out into the street.

He returned almost at once, leading Hayami and Sugaya. The proprietor of the shop also came upstairs, holding in one hand a dirty inkstone, and in the other a slip of paper.

"Pardon me, but I am sure you are all gentlemen of culture. Before you leave, I hope you will honor me by writing a poem or two on this piece of paper."

Kataoka Gengoemon, who was sipping at his cup, called out to the proprietor, "Here, old man. Don't ask us to do such a thing, or you will find the sliding doors and walls scribbled with poems when we leave."

"That is all right, master. There is nothing expensive here."

"Do you indulge in poetry writing yourself?"

"Yes, whenever I have some spare time, I like to think out a line or two. I am particularly fond of trying to finish a poem of which the beginning phrase has already been given." have you a beginning phrase

"That is interesting. And have you a beginning phrase with you now?"

"Yes. The teamaster gave us a poser last night. 'Say what you will' is the beginning phrase, and I can't add anything suitable after it."

"Ask that gentleman over there," said Gengoemon, indicating Otaka Genko?

The proprietor at once went up to Otaka, and asked him to complete the poem for him.

Otaka Gengo took the brush that the other held out to him, and wrote down, "Say what you will, the mulberry bow will pierce the rock."

The paper was passed round, and the comrades read the verse silently. The proprietor, who did not know what Otaka meant, was pleased with the verse, and went downstairs satisfied.

It was a little past the hour of the ox (two o'clock in the morning) when the comrades went out of the Kamedaya. The last man had scarcely stepped over the threshold when the maids closed the door with a loud bang of relief.

"See you later."

They parted at the cross-roads into two groups, and sped into the snowy dark.

Otaka, Kataoka and three or four others at once hastened to the house of Horibe Yasubei, where those who had not taken part in the last supper at Yahei's house, apart from Kataoka's group, had held their last but frugal festivities.

When Kataoka and Otaka arrived, they found their comrades in the back garden, opening the bundles of arms and armor to be used for the great undertaking. Sentries had been posted, of course, around the house and at the street-corners.

It did not take long for the comrades to divest themselves of their everyday clothing, and don the outfits that they had waited so long to wear.

"Ho, what a fine looking warrior!" they said to one another. And not without reason, for they were all stalwart men of tested fibre. Yoshida Chuzaemon, in particular, was a samurai of commanding appearance.

He towered head and shoulders above his comrades, and with his tremendously broad shoulders and fierce-looking countenance, he was enough to intimidate any enemy at first sight. He had on a black leather helmet, with white strips at the sides, and shaped in the Hachiman style. The visor was of a bright scarlet, and the nape protectors were of white wool. The helmet cords of silk crepe were fastened in a knot below his chin.

Under his armor, next to his skin, he wore a light blue wadded garment of glossy silk, over which was a hempen shirt meshed with steel chain. Over this was a thin black silk garment, the sleeves of which had been sewn up short. On both elbows he had on stout guards, and his tasuki was of thick braided cord. His thighs were protected by chain mail, and on his feet were war sandals.

His sleeve bore the name "Yoshida Chuzaemon," and inside his helmet was a slip of cloth bearing a little poem which he had composed:

The wind blows through the pines
And scatters the falling snow,
Which brings sad memories of my lord.

Such was Yoshida Chuzaemon, regarded by all as the second in command of the gallant band.

The younger samurai had bedecked themselves with gay colors, especially in the choice of their helmet cords.

The choice of clothes varied with each man, but everyone wore a fire-hoods with a chain-mail lining.

All of them, too, wore shin guards and hand-protectors. On both sleeves every man had attached a slip of bleached cotton. This would enable them to recognize one another during the fighting which was sure to occur in Kira's mansion. On each slip were written the name, age and birthplace of the wearer.

Some of them had written their names and ages on rectangular pieces of leather, and had stitched these to their tasuki behind. Others, again, had added little poems of their own composition. The tasuki of the ronin were of different kinds, but they had one thing in common—each tasuki was reinforced with a steel chain.

A loop of string hung round the neck of each man, and on this loop was a whistle. It had been agreed that the man who found Kira would blow his whistle. Then, too, if occasion rose for a retreat, the signal would be given by whistle.

Three or four of the comrades had armed themselves with razor-edged daggers and with lassoes.

Yoshida Chuzaemon carried a baton which officially marked him as the vice-leader, and in addition, he had a new, white ceremonial fan to be used in submitting their report to the authorities.

Special drugs and medicines for restoring vigor and for dispelling faintness were attached to the collar of each man. He could thus take them at once even when in the midst of action.

Every man carried at his waist a little bundle containing medicine for stopping bleeding, and another containing mochi and fried rice. Moreover each man carried one ryo in cash.

All these preparations were necessary in the great undertaking that was before their eyes. But there was one last item which, though prepared by every man of them all, had nothing to do with the vendetta itself. Every man had steeped his underwear in the fumes of burnt incense, and this fragrant aroma emanated from beneath each man's armor—it was the samurai's preparation for death in action.

(To Be Continued)

Japan—Past and Present

Pluralistic Approach to Japanese Culture

—HEIAN PERIOD—

By Shigeyoshi Sakabe

The Heian Period launched on what was to be a long reign of peace and prosperity in the year 794 when the capital was removed to Heian-kyo, the present Kyoto. There the capital of Japan was to remain for nearly 12 centuries. One of the cause for the removal was the Court's desire to be free from the ruinous political and economic domination of the Buddhist institutions of Nara. After its official introduction to Japan in the middle of the sixth century, Buddhism rose in popularity and power so rapidly and thoroughly that in only two and a half centuries the state began wishing to extricate itself from involvement in church affairs.

Of the six sects of Buddhism that prevailed in the Nara Period there were in the tradition of Hinayana: two were quasi-Mahayana, and the Kegon Sect was the only one truly Mahayana school. In the early Heian Period, two great Buddhists came to the fore and set the stage for the ascendancy of a Mahayana doctrine in official favor; more specifically, the esoteric form of Buddhism.

Studied in China

They were Saicho, known as Dengyo Daishi, and Kukai, known as Kobo Daishi, who both went to China to study. As referred to in the previous article, the capital of China was Sian-fu, then the most cosmopolitan of all world capitals, and it happened that at the time of their visit thereto, the Tang capital was being host to two great missionaries from India—Subhakura and Vajrabodhi.

Their gospel was made all the more fascinating by the persistent use of the original Sanskrit texts. On the two young religious aspirants this fact alone was enough to create profound impressions. They were soon imbued with the latest in Buddhist philosophy being taught by these Indian monks, and came home well-versed in, and devoted to, the new form of Buddhism.

And this was esoteric Buddhism. It represented "the spiritual energy of the Absolute as flowing into all beings." This doctrine may be regarded as Cosmotheism, for the world is held to be the manifestation of the Absolute, the supreme being. The personified Buddhas stand between the Absolute and the world; the world is the unity that lies potential in diversity.

To the esoteric Buddhist, as it was to Hegel, the task of religion was to "reach and feel that Absolute in which all opposites are resolved into unity, that great sum of being in which matter and mind, subject and object, good and evil, are one." Thus for the esoterics Buddhist, as for Hegel, what is real is rational, and what is rational is moral; a doctrine that may be expanded into "What is natural is human, and what is human is divine."

Finds Encouragement

It was a teaching of affirmation, and the Japanese of the early Heian Period found in it a new encouragement for self-assertion, an absolution from the self-consciousness and inhibition of the early Buddhists. Epicureanism of the Heian aristocrats, naked realism in their prose literature, and love of nature rife in their lyrics may all be attributed to the new Buddhism. For the religion of the Heian Period was as far as possible from the acceticism of Hinayana Buddhism. The Japanese who had been taught by earlier Buddhism to take interest only in the other world became once and for all preeminently this--worldly.

The most important political development in the Heian Period was the rise of the Fujiwara family to a dominant position in court, unparalleled in splendor and long duration either before them or after. With the adoption of the Tang system of administration at the time of the Taika Reforms, its merit system had also been imported, opening a way for Chinese and Chosenese immigrants as well as for ambitious but lowly Japanese to enter into government service.

This worthy system remained in nominal effect in the following Heian Period, but in practice it hardly existed. For the all-powerful Fujiwaras stood in the way of talent and ability for well over 300 years from the early eighth to the middle of the twelfth centuries. True, there were a few exceptions, men of extraordinary ability in scholarship and statesmanship. But woe unto them if they rose too high in politics: as soon as they began to threaten the prerogative of the Fujiwaras, they had to go. So the few exceptional men came and went, while the Fujiwaras remained all the time. Not that they did not deserve to stay in power for those 300 years, for they were instrumental in many of the major political and cultural undertakings. For maintaining law and order, for codifying laws and by-laws, for compiling chronicles and anthologies, for promoting literature and fine art, for establishing a criterion in aesthetics—for all this and much more the Fujiwaras were to get abundant credit.

Poetry Was Popular

But there was one personal merit, even in the heyday of Fujiwara arrogance, that counted in a peculiar but very real way. That was the merit of being a poet. Love of nature and love of life as taught by the esoteric Buddhists was doubtless one of the reasons for the extravagant flowering of poetic genius of the Heian people. And the life at court, to which all the talents and beauties were drawn, and where princes and lords, princesses and court-ladies, scholars and priests met in close daily contact within the small confines of the Palace, was an ideal hotbed for romance and poetry. Poetry contests became an essential part of the court calendar, and the compilation of anthologies an important court function. Of the Eight Imperial Anthologies six were compiled during the Heian Period.

Poetry, unlike genealogy, defied monopolization. It was a field of activity in which men and women could engage on equal footing regardless of birth and position. It could be object of sheer devotion in the hands of fishermen and hunters, while it might be a means of idle pastime for uninspired courtiers.

So, unlike genealogy, it was democratic, the humble and the rustic entitled to equal greatness and fame as were the noble. The art of poetry, established as a national cult during the Heian Period, has been one of the truly precious heritages of the Japanese.

Even men of the fighting profession in the subsequent military ages considered it an essential accomplishment. Men of the merchant class, the lowest in the social order of Tokugawa feudalism, produced great poets and patrons of poetry, who held the torch high before relaying it to us today. So for centuries it has been a remarkably democratic institution, a phenomenon unknown in the so-called democratic nations of the world.

Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN MSA

Seiichi Hayakawa (Baritone)
Dai Toa Syhmphony Orchestra

On May 11 at the Sangyo Kaikan. The program:— "Goethe Lieder" (Der Sanger, Auf dem See, Meeres Stille, Heidenroslein, Der Fischer, Erlkonig; Der Rattenfanger, Wandrers Nachtlied, Ein Gleiches, Schafers Klagelied, Jagers Abendlied, Geheimes, Versunken, Erster Verlust, Nahe des Geliebten, Rastlose Liebe; Der Musensohn; Grenzen der Menschheit, An Schwager Kronos, Ganymed, and Prometheus) being the fourth Schubert evening of a series. Klaus Pringsheim at the piano accompanied the singer.

The baritone evinced a clear and open quality of singing voice but rather at the expense of breadth and sonority. Some of the more lyrical numbers in the group were given a delightful reading, though his dynamic shading seemed somewhat abrupt. His intonation was not quite free from reproach, and his vibrato was much too slow and too wide.

Klaus Pringsheim at the piano supplied a very soothing background and proved himself to be a thoroughly sympathetic accompanist.

Nippon Symphony Orchestra

On May 11 at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program:— Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 in G major by J. S. Bach. Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A minor, Op. 54 (Allegro affettuoso, Intermezzo, Allegro vivace), and Beethoven's Sixth Symphony (Pastoral)) in F, Op. 68. Sonoko Inouye (Piano) was responsible for the second item, and Hisatada Otaka conducted throughout the program.

Schumann's pianoforte concerto: Clara meant everything to Schumann, perhaps with the possible exception of his music; but then, his music at some time or other was impelled directly or indirectly by her personal influences. In connection with this concerto, Clara wrote, "I am as happy as a king at the mere thought of playing it with the orchestra!"

As a pianist, she had always longed for a music which vesseled some bravura passages without, however, sacrificing the nobler sentiment of the music. "They would act as an incentive for a fuller realization of my little musical kingdom?" she thought.

Verily, in this work the wonted Schumannesque mistiness is cast aside like the winter garment at the first twitter of spring; the music seems to be bubbling with joy, full of exquisite moments and genial happiness. The first movement especially contains original and entrancing ideas, beautifully moulded, with the solo part shown to perfection in a series of romantic episodes, while at the same time paving the way for the succeeding movements.

Miss Inouye's rendition of the work did bring out some of the more brilliant side of the music quite well enough, but she seemed to spurn those passages where beautiful effects were obtained through the simplest means. This was particularly regrettable because in his cajoling simplicity Schumann often unfolded his innermost secrets. Incidentally, the orchestral treatment of the work throughout is so interesting and the combined effect of the solo part and the orchestra is so skillfully done that one's attention is naturally drawn more to the composition as a whole than to the solo part.

The Sixth Symphony: Though it is sometimes regarded as a "step-child" on account of its sub-title (Pastoral) which seems to conjure up in one's mind that the work is not "pure music!" It is absolute program music, but it seems to unfold a panoramic picture of sensations and mood during a ramble through a beautiful countryside rather than a tonal mimicry of actual events and scenes. The motives used seem to be of the simplest character, though the subsequent development reveals their latent profundity. Those continuously repeated melodic figurations are of utmost significance, for they invoke in one the inevitable feeling of rural surroundings.

The performance could not be considered an ideal one; there seemed to be a certain rigidity in the whole rendition. It was too sedate altogether, and the tonal distribution also was not very well attended to; the D. Basses could scarcely be heard. Even if the expression marks were not in profusion in those long but closely knitted passages, it was up to the conductor to make musical modifications with regard to tempo, dynamic shading, phrasenuance and so forth.

Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra

On May 12 at the Kyoritsu Hall. The program included three Violin-Concertos; Bach Violin-Concerto No. 2 in E major, Beethoven Violin-Concerto in D major, Op. 61 and Brahms Violin-Concerto in D major, Op. 77. The Orchestra was under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock with Willy Frey as soloist.

In the first movement of the Bach Concerto, the solo part did not seem to bring out sufficiently those "cyclic" rhythms, and in the second movement (Adagio), why such hurried tempo and loud accompaniment? Where all the noble pathos of the movement gone to?

In the Beethoven Concerto, Mr. Frey still did not quite succeed in eradicating the not very favorable impressions he left with the first item until toward the end of the first movement, where he played the Cadenza (Kreisler) in such a masterly fashion and the eight measures that immediately followed the Cadenza were so gratifying, one even did not care to be too fastidious about his occasional lapses from true intonation or when he came in in the lovely Larghetto almost with a shout!

Music Notes

Japanese dances will be performed by prominent members of the Hanayagi and Fujima ballet school at the Sixth Toho Ballet Studio Recital which will be held at the Dai-Toa Kaikan from 6 p.m., today. Mitsuru Ushiyama, noted music and art critic, will give an explanatory lecture.

Commemorating its tenth public performance, the Obara Guitar Music Studio will present a recital at the Sangyo Kaikan from 6 p.m., today. Guitar solo, duo, quartet and band performances, as well as tenor solos by Yoshio Makago and solo dances by Miss Fujika Ishii and Miss Hisaku Mifune make up the program.

Schiller's "Dis Jungfrau von Orleans" will be staged in a new Japanese version by Toyokichi Hata, president of the Toho Theatrical Corporation, with a new incidental music by Klaus Pringsheim, at the Imperial Theater, from Tuesday, May 18, through Monday, May 24, daily from 5:30 p.m., with a special noon performance on Sunday, May 23, as the seventh production by the Toho Drama Kenkyukai.

Takashi Kurata, cello, and Miss Yoshiko Saito, coloratura soprano, will appear as the special soloists of a recital by the Negishi Music Institute at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m., Wednesday, May 10. Cello solos and piano and vocal solo and duo performances will be given.

A piano recital will be offered at the Nihon Seinenkan from 7 p.m., Thursday, May 20, by Muneki Shinoe, with the assistance of Professor Leo Sirota of the Tokyo Academy of Music. Beethoven's Sonata Opus 31 No. 2, in D minor; Schumann's "Carnival" Opus 9; a "Tone Poem" by M. Shinoe, and selections by Chopin and Liszt will be played.

Under the auspices of the Nippon Musical Culture Society, "Concert of Three Grand Piano Concertos" to raise funds for the construction of warships for the Imperial Navy will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall from 1:30 p.m., Saturday, May 22, with the support of the Information Board, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and the Asahi Shimbun-Sha. Motonari Iguchi and Miss Kazuko Kusama will appear as the piano soloists of the program which contains the "Warship March," the "Pacific Ocean March," Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 5, Mozart's Concerto for Two Pianos, and Beethoven's Piano Concerto in E flat major ("Emperor Concerto"). The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will play, conducted alternately by Yazaemon Hayakawa, Hideo Saito, Hisatada Otaka, and Noboru Kaneko.

The ninth performance by members of Suehiko Watanabes Violin Studio will be held at the Nihon Seinenkan from 6 p.m., Saturday, May 22.

Professor Paul Vinogradov will present a piano recital by his students at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 1 p.m., Saturday, May 22.

In commemoration of its hundredth periodical concert since its establishment in the Meiji Era, the Tokyo Academy of Music will give a chorus and orchestra program at the Hibiya Public Hall, conducted by Professor Helmut Fellmer, Kunihiko Hashimoto, and Tamotsu Kinoshita, from 6:30 p.m., Saturday, May 22. Among the works to be performed are "Hymn of Shotoku Taishi;" cantata by Kan-ichi Shimofusa; "Theme and Variations," by Shin-ichi Takata, and "Prelude," by Helmet Fellmer.

Bach-Busonis Chaconne in D minor; Beethovens Sonata in E flat major, Opus 27 No. 1; Brahms' Waltzes Opus 37; Ravel's Sonatine in F sharp minor, and a group of Chopin pieces will be played by Miss Takako Orimoto in her Piano Recital at the Sangyo Kaikan, from 7 p.m., Saturday, May 22.

Haydn's oratorio, "The Four Seasons," will be sung in Japanese by the Tokyo Academy of Music Chorus under the direction of Tamotsu Kinoshita, accompanied by the Academy Orchestra, in a special concert to raise funds for the construction of Japanese warships, Sunday, May 23, from 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

A series of six musico-historical lecture recitals in commemoration of Eisaburo Kioka's 100th public performance, of which first recital to be given Sunday, May 16, at 3 p.m. at the Gothic Chapel of the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, Nishi-Ogikubo. The program: Haydn's "Die Schoepfung" (The Creation). The lecturer and conductor: Eisaburo Kioka, organist. Several vocalists and Choir of the Tokyo Joshi Daigaku, of Nippon Tobu Shingako will appear in the recital.

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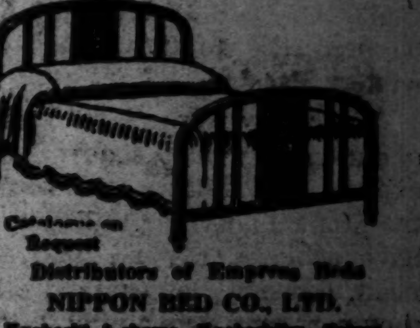

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TOKYO, SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1943

'. . . . to the Last American'

Winston Churchill, speaking from Washington Friday night in a broadcast directed to England, gloated over the fact that he was successfully duping the Americans into fighting England's battles. To be sure he did not say so in just so many words, but his meaning was clear enough to every Englishman. Particularly since he was speaking for British domestic consumption in commemoration of the third anniversary of the founding of the British Home Guards, his audience was such as to grasp his real thoughts readily enough.

"All the British are engaged for our own defense and adequate nourishment on our small island zone which lies only twenty-one miles from the German batteries and only a few minutes' flight from their airfields", he said. "Britain is still under constant siege and assault by air and sea." How serious this danger continues to be, Churchill confessed by warning the Home Guards that they must be particularly alert "to meet that most modern form of overseas attack—mass descent of parachute troops". In fact, so precarious is Britain's position, admitted Churchill, that until the Germans are forced into unconditional surrender "danger of invasion will never pass away".

But, gloated Churchill, he had a happy report to make from America. The British Isles will be made into "an assembly base for the United States armies coming across the broad Atlantic." The time will come, he promised, "when the bulk of these armies will have advanced across the seas into deadly battles on the continent." The function of the Home Guards therefore, he assured the English people, will be to concentrate on the defense of the homeland so that the forces from overseas may be rendered more mobile to enable them to advance the more readily to the exposed front lines on the continent.

What could be more candid! Britain is beleaguered and helpless. She is still in danger of actual invasion. By herself she can do nothing. But take heart, says Churchill to his discouraged people; the Americans are coming to fight our battles for us. While we stay at home with our Home Guards and cling fast to our tight little isle, the Americans will go on to the continent to fight and die for England and the British Empire. We will merely serve as the assembly base to collect the Americans and speed them on their way to the front.

Perhaps it was therefore no accident that the British Eighth Army lagged far behind while the Americans farther to the North were pushed unsparingly forward in the recent fighting in Tunisia. The Americans are now to be made to fill the role which the Poles, the Dutch, the Greeks, the Canadians, the Australians, and the Indians have played in the past—to die on the front lines while the English safeguard their country and their empire.

No wonder Churchill is willing to swallow his pride and go regularly with fawning servility to Roosevelt! As long as the Americans are so easily flattered into dying for the British Empire, what does British pride and honor matter! "England expects every American to do his duty" is more than just an old saw. By the tacit admission of Britain's Prime Minister himself, it is Britain's official policy. England remains ready to fight to the last American.

The Return of Minister Aoki

Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, returned to Tokyo yesterday from the southern regions where he had been making a tour of inspection. He had left the capital on April 16 for South China, whence he proceeded to the islands of the Southwestern Pacific.

Since they were placed under the control of our country in consequence of the splendid exploits of our arms, the occupied areas of the South under our military administration have achieved marked progress in government, economy, culture and other fields and they now constitute a vital factor in the work of enhancing our fighting strength. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Thailand and French Indo-China have maintained the closest cooperation with the Empire and the visit of Mr. Aoki to these countries certainly must have further strengthened the ties of friendship between them and our country.

East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki in the course of his trip held cordial exchanges of views with Thai Premier Phibun Songkhram, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, Jorge B. Vargas, Chief of the Executive Commission of the Philippines, and Premier Ba Maw of Burma. Especially in Thailand, he issued a joint statement with Premier Phibun and in French Indo-China, he issued a similar joint statement with Governor-General Decoux, thus emphasizing the strengthened nature of the Japan-Thailand and Japan-French Indo-China ententes.

It is a matter for congratulation for the sake of all the peoples of Greater East Asia that East Asiatic Affairs Minister Aoki and the leaders of the various southern lands have had this opportunity to hold tete-a-tete discourses on the methods of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, as a result of which complete agreement has been reached for strengthening the policy of cooperation among all the members of the Sphere.

Moreover, far-reaching results can be expected from the first-hand observation which the Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs has undertaken of the conditions in the southern occupied areas and of the manner in which various policies of the Empire are being carried out there. The closer contacts he no doubt has established with the various agencies of military administration in the occupied areas during the course of his trip will also be bound to bear profitable fruit. Our policies for the construction of the southern regions are likely to be markedly expedited in consequence.

Mr. Aoki is therefore to be cordially thanked for his zeal in making his one month tour of inspection of the Co-Prosperity countries to promote the construction work within the Sphere.

Thus Tagore Has Spoken . . . .

Last night I dreamt that I was the same boy that I had been before my mother died. She sat in a room in a garden house on the bank of the Ganges. I carelessly passed by without paying attention to her, when all of a sudden it flashed through my mind with an unutterable longing that my mother was there. At once I stopped and went back to her and bowing low touched her feet with my head. She held my hand, looked into my face, and said: "You have come!" In this great world we carelessly pass by the room where Mother sits. Her storeroom is open when we want our food, our bed is ready when we must sleep. Only that touch and that voice are wanting. We are moving about, but never coming close to the personal presence, to be held by the hand and greeted: "You have come!"

* * *

A Year Ago Today

May 16, 1942

The enemy shipping sunk by Japanese submarines from the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia up to May 10 totaled 65 vessels with an aggregate of 444,000 tons, according to a communique released today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Spoils of war including guns, motor vehicles, planes, shells, bullets, a two-month supply of food for at least 10,000 men and 12,495 prisoners were taken by the Imperial Army Forces in the campaign against Corregidor Island and other isles at the mouth of Manila Bay, according to the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

The speedy march of the Japanese Army Forces over the steep and hilly district of the Burma-Yunnan border attended with their ever-effective crushing of the fugitive Chungking troops has resulted in their occupation of Tengyueh, one of the vantage points on the middle Burma route from Bhamo to Kunming, on May 10, reveals the communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Forecasting the grave danger for Australia, an Australian paper today said that since the country cannot rely substantially on Britain, it must turn to America for aid. It further stated that reinforcements, especially in naval craft and airplanes, were urgently needed and that those equipments should be steaming in vast volume to Australia if America realized the gravity of the situation.

* * *

Chungking troops in northern Burma along the railway between Myitkyina and Wuntho have been thrown into utter confusion before the smashing Japanese drive toward the Chinese border. The Japanese Units which routed hundreds of Chungking troops near Wuntho, 220 kilometers north of Mandalay, now are carrying on further operations around Naba, 50 kilometers north of Wuntho.

* * *

The number of strikes in British munitions and armament factories have noticeably increased. In some munitions works hundreds of workmen are on strike because they are dissatisfied with the regulation of the working hours. Three thousand miners have gone on strike demanding an increase of wages. Five hundred dockers in a port on the eastern coast have also ceased work.

* * *

Japanese Forces from Burma have advanced 270 kilometers into Yunnan Province.

NUMBER OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS INCREASES THROUGHOUT JAPAN

Educational Institutions Meet Demands of Industries —Apprenticeship System Perfected

By TSUNEO HOSOYA
(From the Chuo Koron)

The education of industrial workers in medieval Europe was carried on under the apprenticeship system—an essential element of guild organization. In the sixteenth century when town economy began to give place to regional economy the power of the guilds declined; and with the coming of the Industrial Revolution, the guild organization—and with it the apprenticeship system—finally collapsed. The schools which then appeared on the scene to replace the apprenticeship system as an organ for the education of industrial workers at first maintained close relations with the industries in answer to whose demands they had been established. But later when the schools came under government supervision and were integrated into the general educational system, industry and education fell into two distinct categories governed by different principles. The educational policy of the state then had to be directed toward the regulation of relations between industry and education.

The Meiji Government, when it first came into contact with the West, felt most keenly the need of reorganizing Japan's industries on a European pattern. It was, therefore, only natural that it should found such schools as the Industrial College and the Kaisei School to educate highly trained industrial technicians. Ordinary technicians, however, were trained at the factories. The technique of shipbuilding, arms manufacture, machine manufacture, the chemical industry, the textile industry, etc., were taught on a large scale at the factories by foreign teachers. The government-supervised model factories founded expressly for giving instruction in industrial technique were especially instrumental in promoting industry and production. The education of the industrial workers and the promotion of industry were, under these conditions, bound indissolubly together, so that education could conform itself to the actual conditions of industry.

Became Separated

With the appearance of the vocational school as an organ for the training of industrial workers, education and industry again became separated. There was, of course, an intermediate phase much as in Europe. An example of this is the training classes to train apprentices founded by the trade associations which were organized for the purpose of improving dyeing and weaving technique around the year 1886 at Ashigaka, Isezaki, Kirio, Hachioji, Kyoto, etc. Later, when the Vocational Education Expense State Subsidy Act was passed in 1893, these training classes became incorporated into the vocational school system.

With the rise of Japan's industries during the Sino-Japanese War, the promotion of vocational education became one of the most pressing problems of the day. A tremendous impetus was given to the development of the vocational schools of this country by the enactment of the Vocational Education Expense State Subsidy Act in 1893 and the promulgation of the Vocational School Order in 1898. The vocational schools were thus integrated into the educational system proper. This brought about a great change in the nature of public education, and at the same time it gave rise to the disunion of education and industry. To bring the educational system once again into conformity with the requirements of industry now became the cardinal problem of educational policy.

Examples of measures to bring systematized vocational education into conformity with the actual conditions of industry may be found in the revisions of laws and orders concerning vocational education made in 1920 when Japanese industry made such phenomenal advances during the period following the first World War, and in 1930 during the depression which followed as a reaction to the preceding period of prosperity. Another example may be found in the changes in the curriculum of the industrial schools. The following table presents the curriculum of Government Middle Schools including Apprenticeship Schools for a three-year course, divided according to subjects for the three years 1900, 1921 and 1942.

Subject	1900	1921	1942
Carpentry	11	41	47
Blacksmith	10	17	15
Other handicraft	14	28	30
Dyeing and weaving	9	34	56
Ceramics	6	8	10
Shipbuilding	1	2	5
Machine		34	186
Architecture		30	75
Electricity		21	102
Applied chemistry		16	76
Civil engineering		3	40
Mining and metallurgy		3	26
Aviation			13
Total	51	237	681
(number of schools)	(35)	(87)	(222)

As this table clearly shows, almost all of the curriculum during the Meiji Era was given up to carpentry, blacksmith, other handicrafts, weaving and ceramics. This reflects the stage of industrial evolution reached at this period when handicrafts still dominated production methods. In the next period, lying between the Russo-Japanese War which laid the foundation of Japan's industries and the years of prosperity during the Taisho Era which followed on the World War, subjects dealing with modern industry such as machine, architecture, electricity and applied chemistry gained in importance. With the expansion and enlargement of the munitions industries following the China Affair, subjects connected with the heavy industries ranked first in importance, and subjects such as aviation and mining and metallurgy also became increasingly prominent.

Arrangement Was Simple

The arrangement of the curriculum to suit industrial needs was, however, comparatively simple. The problem of shop practice on the other hand could not be solved under the then existing school system. The expansion of the institutions of higher learning during the Taisho Period led to a relative fall in the social position of technicians trained in the Middle Vocational Schools. At the same time, the increasing complication of industrial technique gave rise to a demand in the industrial world for actual shop practice in preference to theoretic learning. This demand was met by the Ministry of Education with an increase in the time given to shop work, but the desired objective could not be attained through a mere increase in the number of hours. Connections with industry itself had to be formed and actual work in the factories systematically organized. These conditions were reflected in the establishment of special educational facilities during the years extending from the latter part of the Taisho Era into the Showa Era with the main emphasis laid on shopwork—facilities differing essentially from those of ordinary schools.

The traditional educational policy of the government had been to attempt to solve the problems concerning vocational education within the framework of the school system, while the need of maintaining connections with industry has been practically ignored. The Chamber of Commerce, the Agricultural Society and other public bodies had, indeed, made regulations recognizing the functions attendant upon the founding of the schools, but beyond this, no further steps to form an organic connection with industry had been taken. When the Vocational Education Promotion Committee was formed in 1935 by the Ministry of Education, the Cooperative System, established at the beginning of the present century in the United States with the end in view of filling in this gap between industry and education, drew the attention of the general public. Whereas in America this system was proposed by the school authorities, the Commission Educational System, which may be called the Cooperative System of our country, was put into effect only after it had been proposed by the industrialists.

The China Affair gave occasion to the establishment of educational facilities in industrial bodies such as factories and workshops, and this step led to the rapid development of education for industrial workers. The factory schools within the industrial bodies, however, did not appear all of a sudden. As far back as the middle years of the Meiji Era their first beginnings can be perceived. With the first World War they made phenomenal advances; and still further progress was made during the first years of the Showa Era when they joined forces with the movement of the laborers for the promotion of their welfare and the movement for the rationalization of industry. The development of the industrial schools was given a definite direction with the enforcement of compulsory education in the Youth Schools in 1939 and the promulgation of the Skilled Factory Workers' Training Act in the same year.

New System Started

The founding of factory schools for the education of workers may be considered as the establishment of a new apprenticeship system. This problem had frequently been made the subject of discussion in industrial and educational circles in all the countries of the world during the years following the first World War. The establishment of the new apprenticeship system as advocated in Europe and America means the resurrection of the old medieval apprenticeship system in a modern dress. The factory schools in our country may be looked upon as resting upon an identical idea. And though this does not mean that the education of all industrial workers shall immediately be taken out of the hands of the regular schools and returned to the factories, it does mean that the field of industrial education has been considerably enlarged.

The establishment of these schools is highly significant in that the connection between education and industry, so long recognized as theoretically desirable, has at last been reestablished. Moreover it must not be overlooked that this move was brought about through the efforts of industrialists aiming at stepping up production and not as a part of educational policy.

Thus it has become necessary to question and reconsider the commonly accepted belief that the ordinary schools are the only means whereby the education of industrial workers can be effected. The problem of education can not now be solved solely within the framework of the school system. Measures must be taken to promote education in whatever fields it is carried on in actual society. Industrial education is no exception to this rule. As a step towards achieving what it was impossible to attain under the old policy of education, the strengthening and enlargement of the educational functions of workshop and factory have become extremely important. The foundations of educational policy must therefore be still further extended.

The schools, which alone were hitherto the objects of educational policy, are themselves subject to certain limitations. For instance, various schools which have no other legal foundation than the Private School Law, though supervised in their management, are practically ignored in the educational policy. Yet the role which such schools play is not a minor one. In the Prefecture of Tokyo, for example, there are, besides the automobile, railroad and wireless schools, more than twenty technical schools of all sorts with an enrollment of approximately 40,000 students—about twice the number enrolled in the Public Technical Schools in Tokyo of the A class.

Allow Flexibility

If we take into consideration the number of years required to finish the courses as well as the fact that the courses themselves allow of a great deal of latitude and flexibility so as to conform to the requirements of actual society, the training and education given at these institutions cannot be lightly put aside.

These schools are only an example of the narrowness of the present educational policy. The basis of the educational policy should be broadened and the outlook enlarged so that proper measures can be taken to aid and promote those educational institutions which are performing their special functions in all fields of the educational world. The factory schools, above all, should be accorded the benefit of the educational policy. In the report of the Vocational Education Promotion Committee, there is the following statement: "To encourage the owners of large enterprises to execute and complete facilities for the vocational education of their workers." Not only the owners of large enterprises but the largest possible number of business men of all sorts should be encouraged to execute and complete special educational facilities differing from those in ordinary schools.

The education problem is involved in almost all governmental policies, but this holds true especially of the policy adopted towards industry. At this juncture, the state should adopt a comprehensive plan and put in force concrete measures based on this plan in all branches of industry and education. The Ministry of Education should of course take the initiative in this field. The other Ministries, however, should not look upon the education of the industrial workers as a mere expedient lying outside their jurisdiction, but should offer their fullest collaboration as well as devise independently measures of their own to attain the desired objective: an educational system fully prepared to meet all the requirements of industry and society.

Odes From China

A CHINESE MARKET

By Hsu Yun Lan

In the market, by the river,
The fresh-fruit sellers cry their wares.
From their boats, upcurved like melons,
They shout "young bamboo shoots!" and "pears!"

Joining in the noise and clamor,
The flower-vendors sing and call.
Loud above both shouts and singing
Comes the fisher's lusty bawl.

* * *

EVENING AT HU TS'UN

By Lin Pu

On Ts'ang Chou's high mountain the shadows fall;
The birds wing their way to rest.
Athwart the tall bamboos' stately shafts
Glows the sunset in the west.

In the village the dogs begin to bark;
To their homes return the boats.
On the ripple of each slow-pulled oar
A silver moon, bobbing, floats.

The happy, tired world has gone to rest.
Alas! I alone am left!
—And I silently close my shutter,
An exile, of home bereft.

JAPANESE WAY OF THINKING

Hirata Atsutane

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

Part VIII

In most of the Hirata biographies which have come under my notice no detailed account is given about the first five years of his life in Yedo—two years as coolie, fireman and actor's assistant, and three years as rice-boiler. There is reason to think the influence of these hectic years on his after life has been very fruitful. In his literary work, for instance, his acquaintance with the theater and its traditions has served a good purpose. His style has the dramatic quality lacking in most writers of his day.

All his writings had a popular appeal, and so had its lectures; his sentences being frequently enlivened by racy idoms of the "passing world," i.e., slangs, theatrical phrases and proverbial expressions familiar to the masses. As lecturer, his pupils testify, he was an eloquent, often impassioned talker; at times he was so excited over the subject he was attacking that he became red in the face, foamed at the mouth and spluttered as if he were possessed by a demon. The joruri (musical recitations) which he had learned from Danjuro certainly stood him in good stead in his subsequent capacity as "interesting" lecturer.

For all that, these five years of rough apprenticeship he evidently found very painful to recollect. In his memoir of his father, Tetsutane, his adopted son, later quoted Atsutane as briefly referring to those years as having been "more painful than words could ever describe." It is a pity that this part of his life is to us a sealed chapter, though there is no lack of material regarding the rest of this life.

With the year (1800) of his adoption into the Hirata family Atsutane was emancipated from the necessity to work for a living and put into an intellectual atmosphere so congenial to his heart. The majority of the books found in the Hirata home were those of the military science, especially of Yamaga Soko, which now it was part of Atsutane's filial duty to study. Soko himself was a fervid nationalist, in whom Atsutane found at once a model and a kindred spirit.

Found Good Wife and Teacher

The following year, however, was a very memorable one. His adopted mother dying, it was deemed advisable that he should take a wife so that he might better serve his adopted father. Orise, 19-year old daughter of a samurai, Ishihashi Tsunefusa, proved to be everything the wife of a scholar should be—gentle, obedient, with a mind cultivated enough to appreciate his work, herself adorned with literary talent of no common order. One day, so goes the story, Orise brought to him a tangled mass of printed matter—a wreck of a book—apparently good only for the waste basket, fancying it was something which she thought might interest him; and presently Atsutane was so absorbed in reading it that he would neither answer when spoken to nor come to meal when it was time to eat. He chewed and ate every word of the book and made up his mind he must become a pupil of this great author, Motoori Norinaga, without any loss of time.

It is a wonder that he had not till then read Norinaga, but then his readings, other than in the field of Chinese classics, had been rather irregular, if miscellaneous, but once he caught the malady (if such a metaphor is allowed), it gripped him with deadly effect, as it were, from crown to toe. He sent a touching letter of adoration to Norinaga at Matsuzaka, begging his enrolment as pupil. This was sometime in July, and the letter reached Matsuzaka in December three months after Norinaga was dead (he died on September 29, 1801). So began Atsutane's posthumous discipleship to Norinaga which ended, as the world knows, in his being regarded as Norinaga's greatest pupil and successor in Japanese learning.

A Psychological Study

Atsutane's life henceforth till his death in his 67th year in 1843 was, if possible, as dramatic as his earlier years briefly recounted already. So crammed with extraordinary events it is that we can hope to review it only with some typical anecdotes illustrating its highlights, if we are not to elongate this story to endless length.

Atsutane was what a psychologist may call an abnormal type. His energy or industry, both physical and mental, was incredible. To make a thorough estimate of his many-sided accomplishments, we must study him under various categories physician, astronomer, Buddhist scholar, Confucian scholar, Dutch scholar, scientist, literary critic, poet (adept in Waka), antiquarian, as well as originator of Hirata Shintoism, patriot, loyalist and what not. His power of endurance and his capacity to overcome physical hardship was amazing. For many years during his manhood, he hardly had one week in a month of regular bed-sleep; for the rest he would work often for days and nights without sleep or meal, stealing a few hours' casual sleep in between his continuous work, till the nether part of his left elbow which he generally glued to the desk as he plied his writing brush with his right, nearly rotted through chronic inaction and pressure. Thus he has written during his lifetime no less than one hundred different books, made up of over a thousand volumes, the mere enumeration of which would fill pages. He certainly was of abnormal make, urged by a sublimated something we cannot clearly define.

READERS IN COUNCIL

Extortion

To the Editor:

One of the most efficacious weapons amongst those used by Yankee imperialism to enslave the Hispano American nations and bring them within the orbit of its political and bellicose sphere has been the threat of stopping altogether the supply of agricultural implements to those countries.

It is an efficacious weapon because South America depends entirely on the technical aid of the United States for the development of her agriculture. Should Yankee aid discontinue, the industrial activities of the Latin American republics would automatically come to a standstill.

The mercenary spirit of American industrialists, in connivance with Yankee corporations, has played an important role in encouraging this as well as many other fictitious necessities in the South American continent.

Dazzled by the splendid outward appearance, precision and efficiency of American-made machines, the South American farmers and industrialists adopted and substituted them for their implements.

Thus we have, in the first place, America encouraging and turning into an indispensable necessity the use of her agricultural equipment in Latin America. And in the second place, she threatens to cease supplying this need with the object of securing South American support for the bellicose ends she pursues.

This threat forced the South American republics to pledge themselves to the American cause, hoping that they would derive great advantages as far as the supply of machines and other vital resources promised by the United States was concerned.

But the fact remains that America, in complete disregard of the fact that most Latin American countries have adhered to her policy, has now pointed out or signified without words, her intention of discontinuing her shipments to South America of machinery or agricultural tools of any description, simply because she is in no position to meet their requirements in this field.

American agriculture, at present, calls for the maximum of all available equipment, and the entire production of her machine factories is destined for her vast expanse of cultivable land. An output that would enable her to export part of this machinery is, at present, out of the question due to the fact that raw materials employed by heavy industries are preferentially used in the production of armaments, tanks, guns and aircraft, that is, for war purposes.

We base our statements on the fact an economic conference which is to deal also with the problem of foodstuffs is scheduled to take place shortly amongst the Latin American countries under the leadership of the United States.

This international gathering will be held no doubt so that America may offer her miserable excuses to the disappointed countries which she deceived when she willed that they should follow her in her clumsy military adventure. The purpose of this conference will be also to plan and carry out new methods of exploiting the South American nations.

But it is yet too early to go into this matter and, therefore, we merely wish to point out the above lesson to the Latin American countries. In the light of these circumstances, they should consider the seriousness of American promises, and the advantage of concluding any treaties of alliances with an insincere country whose sole purpose is to benefit itself by the extortion of the weak.

If the South American countries wish to recover their former strength they must turn their eyes to the past, and revive the old elements of civilization which they possessed when Europe was still in a primitive state. Our appreciations and personal experiences in Peru and Mexico enable us to talk, for instance, of the splendid and marvellous ploughing tools used in the times of the Incas in Peru, which served the purpose in a manner not yet surpassed by the newest and more up to date outfit manufactured by the United States. In view of the peril threatening their countries, South American agricultural industrialists should unite themselves and consider the urgency of organizing their own factories in order to control exclusively their industries which are at present in a great danger of perishing.

M. N.

May 14.